

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985

**Tomorrow**

**Female forces**  
The role played by women in Britain's modern army

**Soap wars**  
Will the bubble burst for the home-grown soap operas?

**Class struggle**  
Digby Anderson tells why our obsession with class is off the rails

**Down under**  
John Woodcock reports on West Indies v New Zealand in World Cup Series cricket

**Portfolio**

The Times Portfolio Prize was shared yesterday between three winners: Mr Eric Yeo of Ludlow, Shropshire, Mr Dudley Brinsden of Deal, Kent, and Mr Richard Johnston of Carlisle each received £666.66. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, back page Information Service.

If you want to play Portfolio and do not have a card, send a stamped addressed envelope to: The Times Portfolio, P.O. Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

**Investment guide after DeLorean**

Guidelines aimed at avoiding a repetition of the DeLorean car project, in which £10 million of taxpayers' money was lost, have been circulated in Whitehall. They warn of "Civil Servants against overdependence on one man" and urge extra care in assessing the commercial reputation of entrepreneurs. Page 2

**Jeers in court**

The public prosecutor was jeered from the gallery when South Africa withdrew charges against the Archbishop of Durham, the Most Rev Denis Hurley. Page 6

**Rates warning**

More councils could be rate capped next year, Mr Patrick Jenkins says. It's possible they will include most of this year's high spending local authorities. Page 5

**Dallas returns**

Dallas returns to BBC Television next month. Reversing a previous decision, the corporation will screen the remaining episodes of the series from March 27. Video piracy. Page 3

**Monkey case**

The Royal College of Surgeons of England was fined £250 for causing unnecessary suffering to a laboratory monkey by keeping it in temperatures of up to 32 deg F. Back page

**Aitken talks**

Fleet Holdings, publisher of the Daily Express, and Aitken Hume, the financial group, have confirmed they are holding talks about future links. Kenneth Fleet, page 15

**World Cup calls**

There are three newcomers to the England football squad for the World Cup qualifying match against Northern Ireland tomorrow week. In the FA Cup quarter-finals the holders, Everton, have been drawn at home to Sheffield Wednesday at Ipswich Town. Page 26

**Leader page, 13**

Letters on the Ulster Defence Regiment, from Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP, and Sir Antony Buck, QC. Mr. Posing case, from Lord Rothschild, and others.

**Leading articles: Afghanistan; Aids disease; Chess in Russia**

Features, pages 10-12

**Tax on jobs: How will the Shia rebels fare in the future Lebanon? South Africa: some changes but still no dialogue; A modern Army, part two: Flower fabrics blow their trumpet.**

**Computer Horizons, 21, 24, 25**

**Rock-a-bye robot: high hopes for the Sierras: a fair deal for the girls**

**Classified advertising, 28-30**

**Legal appointments**

**Obituary, page 14**

Francis, Richards, the Earl of Birkenhead

**Home News 3-5**

**Events 3-5**

**Overseas 5-7**

**Law Report 9**

**Arts 14**

**Parliament 4**

**9.30 News 14**

**Business 15-17**

**Science 14**

**Chess 14**

**Services 14**

**Church 14**

**Sport 25-27**

**14 Sport 25-27**

**TV & Radio 31**

**Outward 32**

**Theatre, etc 31**

**Comics 31**

**Weather 32**

**Crossword 32**

**12.15 News 14**

## Heseltine discloses secrets to discredit Ponting

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government published internal papers, some hitherto classified as secret, yesterday to discredit Mr Clive Ponting as a witness in the Opposition's case that ministers have misled Parliament and practised unnecessary concealment.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State of Defence, gave the Commons an account of how Mr Ponting, the former assistant secretary in the Ministry, who was last week acquitted of breaking the Official Secrets Act, had given ministers conflicting advice, first to withhold and then to publish information about the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano.

Mr Heseltine said that Mr Ponting wrote last April to the Labour MP Mr Tam Dalyell urging him to press questions about the Belgrano which, a few days earlier, he had advised the same ministers not to ask.

Answering a critical Labour Party motion, Mr Heseltine said that, if the Opposition had its way, the House would be expected to support the "constitutional novelty... that the most trusted civil servants, in the most secure parts of our defence establishments, should be free anonymously to draft questions for Opposition backbenchers to submit to ministers, on which the self-same leading civil servants may then brief the ministers on the answers they consider appropriate."

Mr Heseltine was accused by Mr Denis Davies, Labour's principal spokesman on defence, of attempting character assassination - the only case he could try to put.

Mr Ponting, after hearing the minister's attack, said that Mr Heseltine's accusations had been aired at his trial, at which he had been acquitted.

But Mr Heseltine's speech, in which he made much of the operational need to sink the Belgrano to protect the Falklands task force, more than satisfied Conservative backbenchers who saluted him with loud cheering and waving of order papers when he sat down.

The debate resolved itself from the start into a struggle between the Government's attempt to retry Mr Ponting, and the Opposition's wish to see ministers in the dock.

Mr Ponting was the Opposition's chief prosecution witness, and Mr Heseltine went for him with determination, saying that Mr Ponting had made the most serious allegations, many repeated in the Sunday newspapers, about himself, and that extreme and unfounded allegations had been made about the Prime Minister and Mr John Stanley, Minister for the Armed Forces.

In these "quite deplorable" circumstances the Government had decided, exceptionally, to reveal advice given to ministers by officials.

Mr Heseltine said he had no option but to quote from the advice Mr Ponting had given him. Later, he would make available the full text of this advice to the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, who would also have access under appropriate security arrangements to the full secret report, the "crown jewels", which was compiled by Mr Ponting to give a complete account of the circumstances in which the Belgrano was sunk.

Mr Heseltine recalled that his predecessor, Sir John Nott, immediately after the sinking had said in Parliament that Belgrano was first detected on the day she was sunk (May 2, 1982) and that she was closing on elements of the task force.

The minister did not deal with the question of how it was that the Government had failed to correct these errors for about two years, until persistent questioning by Mr Dalyell and others forced them to do so.

Instead, he passed to March, 1984 when a book on the sinking, by Arthur Gavston and Desmond Rice, was published. It started fresh questioning.

The central issue of the debate, Mr Heseltine said, was

Continued on back page, col 2

**Ponting's letter** 2

**Man in the news** 2

**Sources of leaks** 2

**Security convictions** 2

**Letters** 13

Belgrano to protect the Falklands task force, more than satisfied Conservative backbenchers who saluted him with loud cheering and waving of order papers when he sat down.

The debate resolved itself from the start into a struggle between the Government's attempt to retry Mr Ponting, and the Opposition's wish to see ministers in the dock.

Mr Ponting was the Opposition's chief prosecution witness, and Mr Heseltine went for him with determination, saying that Mr Ponting had made the most serious allegations, many repeated in the Sunday newspapers, about himself, and that extreme and unfounded allegations had been made about the Prime Minister and Mr John Stanley, Minister for the Armed Forces.

In these "quite deplorable" circumstances the Government had decided, exceptionally, to reveal advice given to ministers by officials.

Mr Heseltine said he had no option but to quote from the advice Mr Ponting had given him. Later, he would make available the full text of this advice to the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, who would also have access under appropriate security arrangements to the full secret report, the "crown jewels", which was compiled by Mr Ponting to give a complete account of the circumstances in which the Belgrano was sunk.

Mr Heseltine recalled that his predecessor, Sir John Nott, immediately after the sinking had said in Parliament that Belgrano was first detected on the day she was sunk (May 2, 1982) and that she was closing on elements of the task force.

The minister did not deal with the question of how it was that the Government had failed to correct these errors for about two years, until persistent questioning by Mr Dalyell and others forced them to do so.

Instead, he passed to March, 1984 when a book on the sinking, by Arthur Gavston and Desmond Rice, was published. It started fresh questioning.

The central issue of the debate, Mr Heseltine said, was

Continued on back page, col 2

**Content to leave politics to politicians**

**Ex-civil servant in gallery**

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr Clive Ponting, who listened intently to the Belgrano debate from the Commons public gallery, said last night virtually all Mr Michael Heseltine's accusations against him had been aired at the trial at the Central Criminal Court, which ended in his acquittal.

In a statement he said: "I am content, as I always have been, to leave the conduct of political matters to duly elected politicians, and only comment on Mr Heseltine's personal remarks about me in that virtually all of what he has said was in evidence at my trial at the Central Criminal Court and was heard by the jury who acquitted me unanimously."

But Mr Brian Raymond, solicitor to the former Ministry of Defence Civil Servant, who also listened to the MP's debate, criticised Mr Heseltine for the way he attacked Mr Ponting.

"As an ordinary individual, I find it astonishing that the Government should seek to justify its entire position regarding the provision of information to Parliament by attacking the motives and conduct of a single individual," he said.

Mr Raymond also explained why Mr Ponting had originally advised ministers in March 1984 not to comment for operational and intelligence reasons. He detailed parliamentary questions posed by Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour, MP for Louth.

"That advice was given after intense period spent writing up the Crown Jewels which took, in total, 40 hours. The time spent writing the memo in which the advice is contained was only 15 minutes."

Secondly, Mr Ponting's work was concerned with accumulating the raw material which forms the basis of the chronology of the Crown Jewels. He had not time to explore whether individual pieces of information taken from classified sources, were themselves classified.

"In meetings on March 30 and April 1 Mr Ponting asked the deputy chief of the defence staff for intelligence if the specific pieces of information requested by Mr Dalyell were classified. He was told they were not. That is why his advice changed. Until then he had played it safe, as any good Civil Servant should."

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting's trial and Mr Heseltine should really know this.

Mr Raymond said such an explanation had been forthcoming at Mr Ponting







# Life sentences for farmer who shot neighbour and tried to murder wife

Graham Backhouse was given two life sentences yesterday for trying to kill his wife Margaret with a car bomb, then shooting dead the neighbour he set up as scapegoat.

Backhouse, aged 44, was found guilty at Bristol Crown Court by a majority ten to two on charges of attempted murder and murder.

The jury of eight men and four women took five-and-a-half hours to reach their verdicts.

For Mrs Backhouse it was the final confirmation of what she had suspected.

Backhouse, shaking in the dock, gripped the front of the dock and bowed his head briefly when the verdicts were announced. Then he looked towards the ceiling and blew out a breath.

Mr Justice Stuart-Smith made no recommendation on the sentence.

As prison officers led Backhouse from the dock, he passed within a few yards of his wife, but did not glance towards her. She had sat in the public gallery, a few feet away, pale and apparently stunned, but showed no other sign of emotion.

Backhouse had planned the perfect murder to secure his wife's £100,000 life insurance. He needed the money to cover debts caused by bad management and ill luck on his farm.

For a month last year he schemed to portray himself as the target of a village vendetta. It was to culminate in the death of his wife, aged 37, victim of a booby trap bomb meant for him.

But the former public school-

boy, who told a friend that he wanted to write a detective "thriller", was not clever enough. As in many works of fiction, his plotting was flawed.

Backhouse's true intentions were exposed when the bomb, wired to the ignition of the family Volvo, failed to kill his wife. Detectives began to unravel his mistakes.

He had made a serious error when telephoning for an ambulance. He told control his wife was injured "in an explosion", yet no one had mentioned how she had been hurt and he was not there long enough to see the damaged car.

As the police net closed in on Backhouse he schemed to find a scapegoat to divert suspicion.

He lured a neighbour, Colin Bedale-Taylor, aged 63, to Widdon Hill Farm, his yellow-painted two-storey home in the Cotswold village of Horton, near Bristol and shot him twice with a double-barrelled shotgun.

Then Backhouse scarred himself on his face and body with a Stanley knife, which he placed in the dead man's hand.

But Crown experts showed his wounds to be self-inflicted and that he must have splashed blood in the kitchen after the shooting to "set the scene" for his claim of an attack.

Although there were blood stains in the kitchen and near the body, there was none in the hallway or on the murder weapon. Backhouse and his victim had different blood groups.

In placing the knife in the dead man's hand, Backhouse did not notice that his plans

were completely blood-stained, indicating that the victim must have clutched at his wounds after being shot.

Had he been holding a knife, as claimed by Backhouse, at least part of his palm should have been clear of blood.

Even after his arrest Backhouse continued plotting from his cell at Horfield prison, Bristol.

He enlisted another prisoner to smuggle out an unsigned letter implicating Mr Bedale-Taylor in the bombing to the editor of the *Evening Post* to confuse the police. But forensic experts proved it was written by Backhouse, and that the handwriting matched that of the "threatening" letters he had received.

That gave the game away completely, Mr James Black, for the prosecution, said.

No one will ever know when he decided to kill the woman he married 10 years earlier.

Outwardly, their marriage seemed happy. But their bank manager, Mr Richard Martin, said that by the end of 1982 the farmer's mounting debts were leading to domestic problems.

Backhouse, who started his working life as a ladies hairdresser, maintained in court that he was still in love with his wife. He was certainly fond of his children, Harry, aged 10 and Sophie, aged eight, breaking down in tears in the witness box when he recalled how he had to tell them their mother was seriously injured.

He met his wife when she was working as receptionist in a hotel at Hambrook, near Bristol. They married within a year.

Mr Backhouse is well-spoken, attractive and active as a fund-raiser for the Save The Children Fund. She is treasurer of the Chipping Sodbury branch.

Backhouse's victim, Colin Bedale-Taylor, he scarcely knew. The families did not mix socially although they lived 200 yards apart.

Mr Bedale-Taylor was well-known in the village. A talented research engineer and administrator he worked for a firm at Kingswood, near Bristol, as a personnel officer before being made redundant.

The jury was told that Mr Bedale-Taylor suffered from depression after twice being convicted of shoplifting. But they rejected a defence suggestion that he was a paranoid schizophrenic capable of planting the bomb and attacking Backhouse.

He is survived by his wife Margaret and their children Neil and Karen, who are Civil Servants, and Claudia, a nurse.



## Woman saved by safety design of car seat

The sturdy construction and safety features of the family Volvo estate car saved Margaret Backhouse's life.

The bomb blew a hole in the floor and ripped the driving seat in two, but much of the impact went through the thinner floor panels.

At the time a detective said: "It is an absolute miracle she

survived. By all accounts she should be dead."

But a Volvo spokesman said: "The seat is a solid, rugged structure, heavier than most."

"There is a combination of webbing, padding, the heating element, and springs, and the overall effect would be to dampen an explosion." It was firmly bolted to the boxframe.

A flawed and scarred murderer: Graham Backhouse's plot to murder his wife Margaret (above yesterday) with a car bomb packed with 4,500 lead pellets failed only because of the strong safety design of their Volvo (shown after the explosion).

The explosion, set off by the ignition switch, sent nearly two-thirds of a pound of metal into Mrs Backhouse's body, causing severe injuries to her buttocks and thighs.

## Computer firms feel sales squeeze

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Sales of home computers will drop substantially this year and some companies producing programs and equipment will be forced out of the computer business, according to a study by a Liverpool based computer research agency.

It also said Sinclair, Commodore and Acorn continued their domination of the market with an 80 per cent share of all home computers in use.

The study, by Gowling Marketing Services, said competition was fierce in the high street computer market with most top suppliers slashing their prices recently.

Mr Howard Stanworth, the UK general manager of Commodore computers based at Corby, Northamptonshire, has resigned. The company said the resignation had nothing to do with the recent price reductions of the Commodore Plus 4 computers.

## School head sues over caning claim

A headmistress, who claimed she was made out to be "an ogre let loose" who "thought she had a licence to cane", sued for libel damages in the High Court yesterday.

Mrs Joyce White, aged 55, was said by the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment to have come second in her county's caning league.

Mrs White, who has since left the Burnsville County Infants School in Clacton, Essex, seeks damages from Mr Tom Scott, STOPP's education secretary, who denies libel.

The hearing continues today.

## System of marking cuts video piracy

Video piracy has been halved through the use of a secret system of "marking" films introduced by the film industry during the past two years.

Piracy - the industry prefers to call it theft - affected 60 per cent of the film market in 1983 and cost the British film and video business an estimated £40 million. The problem was highlighted when the film, *ET*, was voted Top Video of the Year before it had been officially released.

Now, piracy is affecting less than 20 per cent of the market, according to the Federation Against Copyright Theft (Fact), the industry's watchdog set up to combat the situation. That, it says, is largely due to its system marking which enabled investigators to "back track" and discover from which cinemas the film prints were stolen.

Last year Fact officers carried out 401 raids and seized 30,000 cassettes.

Cable television viewers in Swindon last night became the first people in Britain to receive a regular foreign language service. A French service was relayed from Paris from 6pm to 9pm as part of the free output supplied by Swindon Cable, which is owned by Thorn EMI.

Television programmes aimed at children aged five to seven, to be screened when they return from school, were announced yesterday by the BBC.

## Dallas bought

Guild Home Video of Peterborough, one of the nation's largest distributors of pre-recorded home video cassettes, has purchased the remaining episodes of *Dallas*, the television soap opera, the company announced yesterday.

The first three of the 13 episodes will be available for purchase or rental in video shops from the middle of next week.

## Sex claims are a lie, shepherdess says

Miss Gillian Lippitt (right), the shepherdess whom Graham Backhouse claimed was his lover, last night denied that they had ever had any sexual relationship.

The suggestion was "a complete fabrication of his imagination," which she found "extremely distasteful." Miss Lippitt, aged 26, who farms on land adjoining the Backhouses property, said.

Backhouse had claimed during his trial that they had had intercourse over a period of nine years. He also said that he was the first man to have sexual intercourse with her.

Miss Lippitt said: "He must have made those allegations as a desperate attempt to divert the true line of police inquiries away from himself for the car bombing."



"Backhouse goes down as an utter liar. He has not said one word of truth in court. I believe the verdict of guilty has exonerated me from any association with him because he is a liar."

## Meals staff fail in appeal

Appeals by school meals staff in East Sussex and Hertfordshire against decisions of their county councils in dismissing them and offering new jobs on worse conditions came to an abrupt end in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, after hearing legal submissions from counsel for the East Sussex staff, said the court was "minded to dismiss the appeal".

The appeals involved 1,400 workers in East Sussex and 4,100 in Hertfordshire. They were against a decision of Mr Justice Mann last April rejecting their claim that the councils were wrong to ignore national agreements.

## Dearer houses lead rise in prices

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A shortage of houses for sale combined with increased demand is pushing up some house prices in spite of the uncertainty about mortgage rates, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors states in its housing market survey for the three months ended January 31, published today.

The shortages, caused partly by people delaying sales in the expectation of a more buoyant market in the spring, have led to prices increasing, particularly at the upper end of the market. Nearly two-fifths of the 269 agents surveyed in England and Wales report price increases of up to 2 per cent in the quarter, while half report no change. Increases in mortgage rates

have not yet had a significant effect on demand, the RICS says. Many agents, however, noted an element of uncertainty towards the end of January.

The shortage of country homes and cottages in many parts of the country has resulted in reports from up-market agents that prices are being achieved 5 per cent to 10 per cent above sellers' expectations.

Commenting on the figures, Mr John Thomas, RICS spokesman, said the market had entered a period of hesitancy caused by three factors: the Christmas/December inactivity, the severe bouts of cold weather and a misunderstanding of the effects of the poor performance of the pound.

## Testing day for City's electronic meters

Electronic parking meters, said to be the first of their kind in the world, came into operation yesterday at Finsbury Circus, north London, at the start of an 18-month trial.

The 19 machines, of the kind illustrated, have liquid crystal displays and can reject faulty coins. They take 10p, 20p, 50p and £1 coins, and operate on rechargeable batteries, which last eight days.

Mr Terry Mills, one of the first motorists to use the new meters, was delighted by its performance yesterday.

Meter no. MOH35 broke down, refusing to take any money.

"I think it could be because of the cold," the deputy city engineer, Mr Roy Aylott said.



## Winding-up call on mail order jewel company

By Richard Thomson

The Department of Trade and Industry is petitioning for the compulsory winding up of Dorset Galleries, a mail order company after thousands of complaints from customers who did not receive their goods.

About 47,000 people have had money they sent, possibly amounting to millions of pounds, frozen since Dorset Galleries suddenly suspended trading in January.

The company, trading as D'Or Diamonds Centre UK, sold diamond necklaces, earrings and tie-pins and printed 7.5 million advertising leaflets. Customers complained that the advertising had misled them.

## £6m theft highly organized, jury told

Britain's biggest cash robbery, the theft of £6 million from Security Express headquarters in Shoreditch, east London, during Easter 1983, was described to a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday as a highly organized, criminal job.

Opening the prosecution case against five men and a woman, Mr Michael Worsley, said that there would be evidence of lavish expenditure by the accused and their families.

Security Express was attacked by a gang of masked and armed men on Easter Monday when the vaults were full of cash collected over the long weekend.

Staff were held at gunpoint and one man was doused with

petrol to make him give up the vault keys. He complied with the demand for information "rather than face incineration".

In spite of extensive police investigations, detectives "drew a blank" until January last year when they recovered a third of a million pounds.

Mr Worsley said that the headquarters of Security Express was raided in the early morning when one man was on duty. There was to be no movement of cash vans in or out of the premises until the afternoon.

Three of the accused, Terence Perkins, John Knight, and William Hickson, were all concerned "in one way or another" in the robbery and the planning, Mr Worsley alleged.

John Knight, aged 47, a garage owner, of Gustard Wood, Wexham, Hertfordshire, Terence Perkins, aged 31, a property developer, of Oak Avenue, Hatfield, north London and William Hickson, aged 40, a market trader, of Chequers Street, Holborn, London, have all pleaded not guilty to robbery.

Three others deny receiving and disposing of stolen cash. They are Robert Young, aged 47, a chartered accountant, of Gobion's Way, Little Heath, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, Jacqueline Perkins, aged 35, of Oak Avenue, Enfield, and James Knight, aged 58, a restaurateur, of The Lincolns, Middlesbrough.

John Worsley, aged 41, a mechanic, of Winters Way, Waltham Abbey, Essex, pleaded guilty to taking part in the robbery and will be sentenced later.

The trial continues today.

## The new DATA GENERAL/One. The first full-size screen PC that businessmen can use in their local office.

Wherever businessmen travel, the new DATA GENERAL/One is pleased to follow.

That's because it doesn't only run on mains electricity but will operate for up to 8 hours on rechargeable batteries.

So you can use it anywhere your business takes you. On the train. In airport lounges. Even on location in factories or on building sites.

However, complete mobility is only part of the story.

The DATA GENERAL/One has a full-size 25-line high definition screen.

It also offers a 512KB memory, almost LMSR of integral disk storage and the ability to communicate with mainframes.

Equally important, the DATA GENERAL/One is the only portable of its kind that's compatible with industry-standard IBM® PCs. Just imagine how much software that gives you access to (like Wordstar® Lotus 1-2-3™ and dBase II® to name but a few). All this performance comes in a briefcase-size unit that only weighs around 10lb.

Compared to that, you'll find anything else is rather a drag.



For full details and the name of your nearest Dealer post this coupon to: Dealer Operations, DATA GENERAL Limited, 7 Kemrick Place, London W1H 3FF. Or telephone Pat Cunninghamham on 01-935 9461.

Name

Company & Address

PT1

Phone

**Data General.**  
a Generation ahead.

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation. Wordstar is a US registered trademark of Micro Pro Int'l. 1-2-3 and Lotus are trademarks of Lotus Development Corp. © 1983 dBase II is a registered trademark of Ashton-Tate.



PARLIAMENT FEBRUARY 18 1985

Heseltine's charge

Call for Stanley's resignation

# 'We have misled no one: Can Posing say the same?'

## BELGRANO AFFAIR

In defending the conduct of ministers over the sinking of the Belgrano during the Falkland conflict, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, told the Commons that at the heart of the issue was the safety of British servicemen in the south Atlantic.

He would have liked to be able to give every single detail but he could not. Some crucial information came from most sensitive sources which were vital to Britain now as they were in 1982.

Mr. Heseltine, moving the Government's motion, said he was not involved in the decision to prosecute Mr. Clive Posing. Neither he nor Mr. John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, had any contact directly or indirectly in this context.

With only one exception, neither of them were consulted. The one exception was when he was consulted for a decision on whether to disclose the document known as the 'Crown Jewels' to the jury.

Civil servants must maintain their confidence of being able to put their views honestly to ministers. Ministers, not civil servants, were accountable to Parliament. Failure to recognize this could lead to the politicization of civil servants.

The essence of this debate (he went on) is the allegations made by a civil servant and the behaviour of ministers. Mr. Posing has made the most serious allegations, many repeated yesterday (Sunday) about my conduct and the discharge of my responsibilities as Secretary of State for Defence.

The most extreme and unfounded allegations had been made about the Prime Minister and Mr. John Stanley, Minister for the Armed Forces. In those circumstances, the Government has decided to reveal the advice given to ministers by officials. He had no option but to quote, during his speech, from the advice given to him by Mr. Posing.

He would be enabling the Foreign Affairs Select Committee to have access to the 'Crown Jewels' documents under appropriate security arrangements. He would be discussing the best to do this with the committee chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw.

The House would want to judge Mr. Posing's claims in the light of the evidence he gave to ministers at the time. MPs would see if the House was better served by Mr. Posing than he.

On May 1, the task force had first come under attack. The Prime Minister and the war cabinet had been advised of the threat and the advice was that the rules of engagement should be changed to permit attacks on Argentine warships outside the exclusion zone.

No Prime Minister (he said) could hesitate in face of that advice. (Conservative cheers.)

The rules of engagement were changed, not only to cope with the threat from the Belgrano but from other warships on the high seas.

On May 4 Sir John Nott (former Defence Secretary) had described to the House the circumstances of the attack on the Belgrano, saying that it had been detected at 8 pm on May 2 when the group of ships of which it was a part had been closing on elements of the task force.

The White Paper and Sir John Fieldhouse's official dispatch had also said that the decision was on May 2. They now knew that it was on May 1.

The Prime Minister had fully explained the background to Sir John Nott's statement, in a letter to Dr. David Owen, leader of the SDP.

Mr. Dennis Davies (Llanelli, Lab), Opposition spokesman on the subject, wrote to him on March 6 1984 and the letter focused mainly on the issue of when the Belgrano was located and also asked about its course when it was sunk. The letter was referred to Mr. Posing for advice and a draft reply.

I personally gave no guidance on the advice he should provide (Mr. Heseltine said).

The advice had been sent through Mr. John Stanley, Minister of State, Armed Forces, and had reached him on March 21.

Mr. Posing had written: 'You asked for a draft reply to send to Number 10 for the Prime Minister to send on to Dennis Davies and the Shadow Cabinet. The Minister for the Armed Forces has asked me to prepare a draft admitting for the first time that Belgrano sighted on May 1 and not May 2.'

He had also prepared a draft which maintained the existing public line. There are no operational or intelligence reasons for withholding the May 1 date and the choice of draft is therefore essentially political.

Mr. Posing went on to set out the advantages and disadvantages of the alternative courses but left the issue to me. He said in his advice that the choice was essentially political and Mr. Stanley added a manuscript note making clear that it was he who sought the drafts on both bases in referring the matter to me.

It was Mr. Stanley whose name was the first to be associated with the policy of more and not less disclosure. (Labour laughter.) Mr. Stanley had not sought to take the decision but had merely ensured that he (Mr. Heseltine) had the options in front of him. In practice, he had not put either alternative to the Prime Minister.

The explanation was simple: that Mr. Stanley had written on March 19, asking nine questions and in one respect had repeated the question about the date of the detection of the Belgrano.

I decided (he went on) that, as a result of the events I have described, could not properly discharge my duty to Parliament unless I had before me an account of events in the south Atlantic in a detail that no one until that time had considered necessary.

Mr. Posing was asked to prepare that document - the document now known as the Crown Jewels.



Davies: Duty to put the record straight

Mr. Heseltine then read the minute from his private secretary, Mr. Richard Mottram, asking Mr. Posing for the document. He had said he would be happy to receive it in log form, with relevant documents and had added that in view of possible sensitivity of some information involved, there was no need for it to be copied widely within the department.

Mr. Posing's reply to the minute published in the 'Crown Jewels' consisted of Mr. Posing's advice, an unclassified draft reply to Mr. Stanley and a log and supporting documents dealing with highly sensitive operations and intelligence aspects of the sinking of Belgrano.

The document was classified 'Top Secret, Code word' (he went on). That classification would have been applied by Mr. Posing reflecting the classification of some of its source material.

Mr. Posing advised that the draft reply to Mr. Stanley was simple because whatever general line was taken, the issues concerned detailed operational and intelligence information. Mr. Posing submitted a draft answer stating that the Prime Minister had confirmed in a letter to Mr. Dennis Davies that the Belgrano was sighted on May 1. It continued: 'However, the other questions you have raised all concern detailed operational and intelligence matters on which I am not prepared to comment.'

Those are not (Mr. Heseltine said) my words. Those are Mr. Posing's words. (Conservative cheers.) That represents his advice to me on May 2 as to how I should reply to Mr. Stanley.

It presented difficult problems in carrying out responsibilities to Parliament for the defence interests of the country and to provide Parliament with as much information as was compatible with security.

He (Mr. Heseltine) could simply have accepted Mr. Posing's advice but had refused to do so. He had called meetings on Friday, March 30 and Sunday April 1. After the first meeting, his personal conclusion was that it might now well be possible to reveal that Conqueror first detected the Belgrano on April 30, 1982 and sighted her on May 1 but that the Government should not allow itself to be driven beyond the point whatever the pressures. Mr. Posing was told of these conclusions and never queried them.

They are totally inconsistent (Mr. Heseltine said) with Mr. Posing's account in the Observer yesterday.

Mr. Tom Dwyer (Llanidloes, Lab) intervened to ask if Mr. Heseltine would have gone to the Old Bailey and submitted himself for examination by counsel.

Mr. Heseltine replied that he would have been prepared to do so but that he had not been called.

He had reported his preliminary conclusions that Friday afternoon to the Prime Minister, but he was still not wholly satisfied. He was determined to talk to the head of the defence intelligence agency and other intelligence experts at the MoD in addition to his own advisers.

He did this at the Sunday morning meeting. The advice to him by the Government's intelligence authorities at the time was that it would not be possible safely to comment on detailed questions the answers to which would breach national security.

These authorities had given him compelling reasons, and Mr. Posing was present.

He (Mr. Heseltine) concluded that his preliminary judgement made on the Friday night was not to enter into debate with Mr. Stanley on events at the start of May 1982. That judgement reflected Mr. Posing's advice. It has now been alleged (he continued) that this decision was all to do with political embarrassment. I refute this allegation utterly.

He had also recommended that the Government should face political embarrassment involved in correcting the date when the Belgrano had been detected. He concluded that to maintain this statement, made originally by Sir John Nott, no longer right.

I advised the Prime Minister (he said) and she, and without qualification, agreed.

It was obvious that once the Government had confirmed that the Belgrano had reversed course at 9 am on May 2 and had headed for a number of hours in a westerly direction, the focus of attention would be on the intelligence assessment which led to the decision to sink the Belgrano and upon allegations about Argentine orders to recall the fleet to port and whether these had any connection with the so-called Peruvian peace initiative.

It was possible to answer a question on a matter of fact which was not itself classified, but if that single answer became a precedent for one of a series of similar questions, that series could in itself lead to matters that were classified.

As events have shown (he said), the disclosure of information relating to the movements of the Belgrano has led precisely to detailed questions, the answers to which would breach national security.

The Government's intelligence authorities said at the time it would not be possible to comment on these matters. The reasons had been compelling and Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.

He had been present when Mr. Posing had been present. He concluded that there should be no comment on Mr. Posing's advice.



# Jenkin expects bigger list for rate capping next year

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

The list of councils to be financial year on March 31, the rate capped next year could be Government was obliged to pay rate support grant. But there year, according to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment. He was speaking in public for the first time about the second year of operation of his controversial method of controlling high-spending local authorities.

Mr Jenkin told *The Times* it was possible that most of this year's rate-capped councils, which include Lambeth, Hackney and Camden in London, Sheffield and other inner-city Labour authorities, will again be controlled. The rate-capping power is likely to be used next year against Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Liverpool, all under Labour control.

Mr Jenkin said: "Whether a rate-capped council is excluded will depend on the budget it sets for 1985-86 and the steps it takes to reduce spending and manpower."

"Some authorities are so extravagant it is going to take them more than one year to get down to acceptable levels." He gave as an example the Labour-controlled Leicester district council.

The next few weeks would see lots of propaganda from the rate-capped councils but eventually, he predicted, "councils will buckle down to the need to live within their means and take measures of retrenchment."

Even if councils had not fixed a budget by the end of the

The Government had no plans directly to intervene to force the rate-capped councils to make savings. Instead, he expected the district auditor to begin proceedings for surcharge against councillors if they delayed too long in making a rate. Alternatively ratepayers could take them to court. In the case of a council such as Leicester, Leicestershire, the county council which relied on it to collect a rate precept, might take legal action.

Mr Jenkin indicated he had the firm backing of the Cabinet to take direct action if local administration in Liverpool appeared later this year to be breaking down. There was no question, however, of bailing out councillors.

The Government would intervene only at "a quarter past midnight", after it was obvious councillors were unfit to carry on.

Government policies were "leading to ever more centralist solutions", Mr Jenkin said. He hoped that the ministerial reviews being conducted by the junior ministers, Mr Kenneth Baker and Mr William Waldegrave, would lead to a plan for restructuring the relationship of central and local government.

## B-Cal turns in record profit

By Michael Baily  
Transport Editor

British Caledonian announced its highest pre-tax profit of £15.4 million yesterday, compared with £3.3 million in 1983.

Britain's leading independent airline expects an even better result this year, as air traffic continues to grow after five years of slump.

B-Cal has better prospects than ever before, with services to New York and Saudi Arabia due to start in the spring. Sir Adam Thomson, group chairman, said at the annual general meeting at Gatwick.

Results would have been still better without political difficulties in Libya and Nigeria, and "expedient" solutions by the Government to problems of airports policy and restructuring of the airline industry, he added.

Sir Adam called for a new short auxiliary runway to allow Gatwick to handle the 25 million passengers a year its big new second terminal will permit from 1987.

Short take-off and landing aircraft using a new 4,000-yard strip would take up to a fifth of the traffic from Gatwick's main runway and enable it to reach its 25 million potential in the late 1980s.

He said that Stansted and Heathrow Terminal Five should also be developed.

British Airways's 80 per cent of Britain's international scheduled services remaining after last year's government restructuring still held an "inherent threat of predatory behaviour in the market-place", he added.

## Divorce is overturned by court

Mrs Sandra Sheet, a mother of two, who continued to cook, clean and have marital relations with her husband, William, after divorcing him for unreasonable behaviour, found herself still married to him yesterday.

Although Mrs Sheet, aged 29, won a decree nisi 15 months ago on the ground that she could not be expected to continue living with her husband, she remained because she had nowhere else to go.

She did not intend to deceive but her husband, aged 31, a plant operator would not leave their home in Beacon View, Coleford, Bath. She was in fear for herself, and her two sons aged 10 and 11, the Family Division of the High Court was told yesterday by Mr James Holman, counsel for the Queen's Proctor, the divorce watchdog.

The couple had married in October 1973 and she was granted a decree in October 1983.

But Mr Justice Reeve said that on the facts he would have to rescind the decree, and send the case back to Trowbridge County Court for a rehearing. He added: "I feel rather sorry for this woman, not a bad woman at all."

## Artist's reunion

Mrs Dorothy Jones, aged 74, of Exeter, Devon, has been reunited with her son Malcolm, an artist who has lived in the United States since 1956. The reunion came after she saw him on BBC Television as a winner of a Tate Gallery award.

# Reaping the harvest of abuse

In the second of two articles on the communist revolt in the Philippines, Keith Dutton in Manila looks at reports of human rights abuses by the security forces.

Containing communism was the official rationale for the imposition of martial law by President Ferdinand Marcos 13 years ago, but the United States considers that the rebel New People's Army is now stronger than ever.

Mr Richard Armitage, US Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Affairs, believes the NPA "could tip the balance of military power within the next several years", and last month promised extra assistance which would allow Philippines troops "to move and to communicate and to shoot".

He estimated the NPA's armed strength at 10,000 with another 10,000 active sympathisers. Collaborating with these forces are about 60,000 members of the banned Communist Party and possibly 100,000 members of the Communist-dominated underground group, the National Democratic Front, he said.

Disaffection with the 20-year-old Marcos regime, military abuses and a highly sophisticated propaganda campaign have drawn strong popular support to the highly centralised Communist Party, which receives little or no support from abroad.

The party, formed in December, 1968, suffered a big setback in the mid-1970s with the capture of its most senior party members. The Government also claims to have captured 100 high-ranking party officials since 1982. But a second echelon of leaders has emerged. It boasts 6,000 "revolutionary mass organisations" in rural villages, control of influence over 350 urban factories, and strong student support in 300 schools.

Since the declaration of martial law in 1972, the size of the armed forces has tripled to more than 200,000, making it the fastest growing military force in South-East Asia.



Grist to the mill: Riot police charging student protesters in Manila.

Extortion and violence have alienated the vast majority of Filipinos who, like the acting armed forces' Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, believe that the military suffers from "arrogance, ceremonial pomp, intrigue, waste, abuse of authority, laziness, corruption and divisiveness".

Roadside extortion at military checkpoints and protection rackets are commonplace, and so are summary executions, torture and rape, according to Task Force Detainees, a human rights group linked to the Roman Catholic Church.

Paramilitary death squads of religious fanatics and hired thugs operate at will in many parts of the country, apparently armed and supported by the military. Sister Mariam Dimaranan, a TFD official,

said. In a 124-page report last September, the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists condemned the Marcos Government as dictatorial and repressive.



"Widespread human rights abuses by the Army and police, including illegal killings, massacres, burning of villages, arbitrary arrests and torture, are still widespread in rural areas of the Philippines," the report said. "Victims include ordinary civilians, not only suspected

rebels. These abuses are rarely investigated and those guilty rarely prosecuted."

In the counter-insurgency campaign the Philippine Constabulary does most of the fighting. It is also accused of more human rights violations than the other three services. Ironically it is headed by General Ramos, who has pledged to purge misfits and corrupt officers and men from the armed forces.

He admits to "shortcomings" in the Constabulary. "The PC is the most visible service. In enforcing the law, they work in a messy atmosphere of crime and civil disturbance. They themselves become messy. If you walk in mud, your feet will become dirty," he told Manila's *Business Day* newspaper. Concluded

# Shadow over Anzus pact after Sydney meeting is cancelled

From Tony Dubodan, Melbourne

A meeting of the Anzus partners to discuss military communications, due to have started in Sydney yesterday, has been cancelled, casting further doubt on the viability of the treaty.

Australia cancelled the meeting after the United States said it would be inappropriate for it to attend, in view of New Zealand's refusal to allow nuclear vessels to enter its ports.

The American action adds to the pressure it is putting on New Zealand to change its anti-nuclear policy. It puts Australia in a delicate position, after a statement last week by Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, that Australia reserves the right to maintain intelligence links with New Zealand, despite any US action to deny Wellington access to sensitive information.

The Sydney meeting was to have lasted all this week. Mr Kim Beazley, the Defence Minister, said he expected there would be occasions when the United States would pull out of seminars and exercises.

He said the meeting would have been a "low level" gathering, the second of its type, attended by a handful of senior officers from the three countries.

WELLINGTON: Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, will explain and defend his Government's anti-nuclear policy to British and European audiences during a tour he begins next week (W. P. Reeves writes). He said yesterday that he must explain personally to heads of governments and others the intentions behind New Zealand's ban on a visit by a US warship.

In London where he arrives on February 27, he will call on the Queen and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and plans to meet foreign and Commonwealth officials.

He will take part in a debate at the Oxford Union on March 1 with the Rev Jerry Falwell,

leader of the American Moral Majority group.

Mr Lange will take the affirmative in the argument that all nuclear weapons are immoral.

Mr Lange's other main platform will be the United Nations conference on disarmament in Geneva. He has been saying recently that he will take the fight against nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll to the French on their home ground, and he will probably push the point in several European speeches.

He opens his overseas campaign with a speech in Los Angeles next Tuesday, when he will emphasize New Zealand's continuing commitment to Anzus.

Meanwhile, Sir Anthony Back, British MP and chairman of the Conservative Party's Defence Committee, said in Wellington yesterday that Britain would not "push" to send a nuclear vessel to New Zealand in the face of its anti-nuclear policy. However he believed the West to be disturbed by New Zealand's attitude.

"What worries us most is if the alliance and the alliance's friends show a weakening of resolve, or what could be interpreted as a weakening of resolve, it could make it more difficult to get progress across the Iron Curtain on strategic arms reductions and balanced force reduction," he said.

The theme was taken up by Mr Jim McLay, leader of the opposition National Party, announcing a "peace, freedom and security" policy. His party would not allow nuclear weapons to be stored in New Zealand, but it would not ask whether visiting ships and aircraft of allies were carrying them.

According to a newspaper opinion poll published yesterday, 56 per cent of New Zealanders support their Government's ban on visits by nuclear-armed warships.



Froduald Gasamunyiga: Caught in bizarre saga.

## Ruanda: Froduald Gasamunyiga

By Caroline Moorehead

A senior civil servant, working as Director of State Investments at the time of his arrest in 1981 is serving a four year prison sentence for sedition - the passing on to a friend of incites deemed by the authorities to be subversive. Froduald Gasamunyiga is one of more than a hundred people caught up in a bizarre saga of apparently seditious "open letters" circulating in the capital, Kigali, which has so far seen dozens of convictions, carrying lengthy prison terms and heavy fines.

Early in 1980 a number of these documents, calling upon the Head of State to change certain policies and to dismiss some of his advisers, were being passed around the civil service. No efforts were at first made to prevent them circulating. Then, a month later, arrests began. This was followed by an announcement that a conspiracy to overthrow the government had been uncovered.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Froduald Gasamunyiga, a specialist in business studies who had completed his education in Belgium, was arrested in a second round up of suspects in the autumn of 1981. A first trial, of some 50 people, had already led to four convictions of plotting to kill the President.

He was taken to Ruhengeri Prison, in the northwest, to the "special section", notorious for its harsh conditions and inadequate food, where he was kept in a punishment cell, a *cachot* or black dungeon, in which prisoners have been held for long stretches in complete darkness.

In April, 1983 he was brought to trial, accused of reading and passing on a subversive document, and sentenced. Froduald Gasamunyiga is still in Ruhengeri Prison, but it seems that he has been allowed a visit from his wife, after having been cut off from his family for over 20 months.

## Swapo losses

Windhoek (Reuters) - South African-led security forces shot dead four Namibian guerrillas, bringing the total of Swapo fighters killed this year to 134, officials said here.

## Complaint by football club partly upheld

A daily paper was justified in reporting that Queen's Park Rangers was trying to buy a Liverpool player, but should have published the club's denial, although not necessarily a retraction, the Press Council said today. To that extent the council upheld a complaint against *The Sun* by the club.

*The Sun* published a story by Mick Dennis headlined "Rangers go for Robbo", saying that QPR were heading the hunt for the unsettled Liverpool striker, Michael Robinson. It was stated that Alan Mullery of Rangers hoped to capture the Irish Republic's international for £250,000.

Queen's Park Rangers protested that the story was "totally fictitious" and asked for a retraction. But Mr John Roberts, associate sports editor, told the club the story came from many sources and they stood by every word.

The club then complained to the Press Council.

Mr R. J. Phillips, club

secretary, said the story was without foundation.

Mr Henry R. Douglas, legal manager of *The Sun*, provided the council with internal memoranda on the story, showing four separate sources for it. These said that Alan Mullery was upset by *The Sun* story and that far from being "totally fictitious", as the club said, its accuracy was a total embarrassment to the club.

At the end of December (four months after the original report) *The Sun* was able to report that QPR's new manager, Frank Sibley, had signed Robinson in a £100,000 deal.

Mr Phillips said the club's complaint against the newspaper was not in any way weakened by the fact that the club had just bought Robinson. When *The Sun* published its original story on August 31, 1984, not a word of the report was true. A completely separate approach was made by the club's manager, Mr Sibley, in late December 1984.

## A-plant clearance delayed

Engineers were still working round the clock yesterday to clear a pipeline blockage that has stopped reprocessing at the Windscale plant of British Nuclear Fuels in Cumbria.

The blockage, in a highly active separation area, was discovered nearly three weeks ago and was expected to be cleared at the weekend.

Mr Jake Kelly, information services manager, said, yesterday:

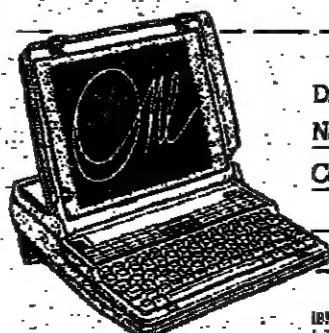
"We now hope to be reprocessing again in a couple of days or so."

The blockage has been caused by uranium and plutonium solids in an evaporator which is part of the reprocessing system. News of the trouble was made public towards the end of last week, more than two weeks after the pipeline became blocked.

## The new DATA GENERAL/One. The only IBM-PC compatible computer you can use up a tall tree.

You can use the new DATA GENERAL/One portable wherever you happen to find yourself. Apart from operating on mains electricity, it runs for up to 8 hours on rechargeable batteries. And the DATA GENERAL/One only weighs around 10lb. However, don't run away with the idea that its performance is lightweight too. This briefcase size portable offers industry-standard performance that includes access to a tremendous range of IBM® PC software that includes Wordstar®, Lotus 1-2-3® and dBase II®.

It has a full-size 25-line high definition screen. A 512KB memory. Almost 1.5MB of integral disk storage. And the ability to communicate with mainframes. True, there are other portables around claiming that you can carry them wherever you like. The fact that the DATA GENERAL/One is the only IBM® PC compatible portable of its kind that you can also use wherever you like rather brings them down to earth.



For full details and the name of your nearest Dealer post this coupon to: Dealer Operations, DATA GENERAL Limited, 7 Kemrick Place, London W1H 3FF. Or telephone Pat Cunningham on 01-835 9461.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company & Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

**Data General**  
a Generation ahead.

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation. Wordstar is a registered trademark of Micro Pro Int'l. 1-2-3 and Lotus are registered trademarks of Lotus Development Corp. © 1984 Data General Corporation. All rights reserved.



## Court in Spain jails British driver

Madrid - David Price, aged 39, a long-distance lorry driver from Littlehampton, Sussex, was given a one-year jail sentence in Albacete, Spain, after being found guilty of causing a road accident in which a married couple and two young children died.

He was also ordered to pay £5,000 compensation money and banned from driving in Spain for four years.

## Heart patient doing well

Louisville, Kentucky (Reuters) - Murray Haydon, aged 58, the world's third recipient of a permanent artificial heart, is recovering quickly from the operation, his doctors reported.

But the Humana Heart Institute International here is worried about William Schroeder, aged 53, who received his heart on November 25. He is "weak, tired and discouraged" after a stroke and there are doubts whether he will leave the hospital. (Ethical concern, page 14).

## Cargo ship hit

Bahrain (Reuters) - A Kuwaiti container ship, the 32,534-ton al-Manakh, was hit by an Iranian missile in the Gulf yesterday north of the United Arab Emirates, according to its owners, the United Arab Shipping Company, in London.

The ship was on fire about 100 miles east of Qatar.

## Torture teacher

Tagaya (Reuters) - A Japanese court imposed a two-year suspended jail sentence on a sailing school coach found guilty of torturing to death a 13-year-old pupil. The headmaster and seven more were staff of the Tetsuka Yacht School, known for its spartan discipline, are also on trial for causing the death of pupils.

## Madrid mission

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, is to pay an official visit to Spain on February 25 after talks in Italy.

Western diplomats said here, Mr. Gromyko's visit to express Moscow's disappointment at Madrid's backing for continued membership of Nato.

## Inspector held

Madrid (Reuters) - The leader of Spain's main police union, Manuel Novas, was arrested yesterday in connection with the suspected embezzlement of 14 million pesetas (£70,000) in union funds. Novas, a police inspector, was detained by members of the union's executive.

## Limited poll

Libreville (AFP) - The first round of Gabon's parliamentary elections was held here on Sunday, with only officials of the sole political party, the Gabonese Democratic Party, allowed to vote. The whole population will be asked to approve the choices in a second round on March 3.

## Shipyard battle

Gijón, Spain (Reuters) - About 50 people, 19 of them police, were hurt in a seven-hour battle between police and 1,000 shipbuilding workers protesting here against job cuts. The workers threw ball bearings and cut off road and rail access to the city.

## Woman freed

Manila (Reuters) - President Marcos has ordered the release of 32-year-old Doris Baffey, held in jail for more than four years after admitting membership in the Communist Party, charges accusing her of involvement with bombings in Manila in 1980 have been dropped.

## Zaire plea

Kinshasa (AFP) - Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo, Prime Minister of Zaire, has called on employers and unions to enter into a "social pact" with the Government in support of tough austerity measures imposed with the backing of the International Monetary Fund.

## Swiss chaos

Geneva (Reuters) - Transport services in western Switzerland were disrupted by record snowfalls that cut road, rail and air traffic to Geneva, stranded 1,000 tourists at the airport and caused a United Nations conference on cocoa prices to be postponed.

## Yacht rescue

Lajes, Azores (Reuters) - A long British yachtman, Keith Elliot, aged 45, was rescued from his yacht in the Atlantic by a Portuguese Air Force helicopter after it started taking in water 80 miles from the island of Terceira.

## Correction

The Duke of Edinburgh is to visit Niger during his African tour next month, not Nigeria as stated in later editions yesterday.

## Three days in the turbulent life of war-torn Sidon...



Saturday: War-weary Israeli troops leave the city.



Sunday: Residents welcome the Lebanese Army.



Yesterday: Joy turns to fear as pro-Iranian Shia Muslim gunmen flaunt their power on the streets.

## Italy seeks peace talks hint from Peres

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Mr. Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, today begins his first full day of talks on the first official visit to Italy by any head of an Israeli Government.

The visit is seen as doubly important because of Rome's special interest in the Middle East situation. A step towards peace in the Middle East is one of the principal aims of Italy's current presidency of the European Community.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, knows Mr. Peres well, because of their frequent contacts as leaders of socialist parties, and their relations are said to be good. There was, however, a public rift in December as a result of the meeting in Tunis between Signor Craxi and Mr. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, as a result of which Mr. Peres briefly postponed the visit.

At today's talks the Italians will be anxious to explore the likelihood of Israeli agreement to negotiations with King Hussein of Jordan and Mr. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader. If such a possibility is seen to exist, the Italians want the EEC to help bring such talks about.

Today's talks follow a long series of consultations by the Italians in the Middle East. President Pertini has just completed a visit to Egypt

accompanied by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Peres, who began his visit here yesterday, is also due to meet the Pope today.

● LONDON: Israel's Ambassador to Britain said last night that he hoped Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and President Reagan would agree in Washington this week on the principle of direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbours as the only basis for peace in the Middle East (Henry Stanhope writes).

But Mr. Yehud Avner was pessimistic over the outcome of today's talks on the Middle East in Vienna between the United States and the Soviet Union. He foresaw only an exchange of views rather than any move towards a new peace initiative.

Mr. Avner told reporters in London that the Russians had shown no desire to resume diplomatic relations with Jerusalem. On the contrary, they had consistently tried to weaken Israel, as a Western ally in the region, by supplying modern weapons to its mortal enemies.

He urged the EEC to work for direct negotiations in the Middle East, and dismissed all suggestions of an international conference. The United States was the only outside power with

a role to play in the peace process, he said.

● JERUSALEM: Mr. Abd al-Aziz Shahin, a prominent Palestinian and alleged former commander of Fatah guerrillas in the occupied territories, has been expelled to Lebanon from the Gaza Strip (Christopher Walker writes).

Israel Radio said it was the first such punishment to be imposed by the military authorities since 1980. The banishment came late on Sunday night, hours after Mr. Shahin's Jewish lawyers had failed to secure a High Court injunction to prevent his expulsion.

They expressed concern that if he was deported to Lebanon his life might be threatened by anti-PLO elements. Mr. Shahin had been living under village arrest in a remote area of the Gaza Strip after serving a 15-year Israeli prison sentence. The Israelis accused him of being a friend of Mr. Arafat and of having infiltrated illegally into the West Bank in 1967.

● TEL AVIV: Rabbi Moshe Levinger said yesterday he was ending a three-month vigil outside the Deheish Palestinian refugee camp near Bethlehem after being assured that the Government would tighten security in the area (Reuters reports).

## Jeers for Pretoria as Hurley acquitted

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Mgr. Denis Hurley, was acquitted yesterday of charges that he had made untrue statements about the activities of a South African counter-insurgency police unit in Namibia.

The acquittal was granted in a regional magistrate's court in Pretoria, packed with more than 50 local and foreign church delegates, after the state prosecutor had announced it was withdrawing its case against the archbishop, who pleaded not guilty to the charges at a hearing in October.

To jeers and cries of disbelief from the gallery, the prosecutor, Mr. Frans Rudis, told the court that the case had been based on a local news agency account of remarks made by the archbishop at a press conference on February 3, 1983, and that a recently-acquired tape recording of the conference had shown he had been misquoted.

There were more jeers when Mr. Rudis suggested that Mgr. Hurley could have "set the matter straight at an earlier stage" but had chosen deliberately not to do so because he "wanted to wallow in the glamour" of being at the centre of a court case. This was in response to the disclosure by defence counsel that it had long had a tape of the conference which the prosecution could have asked to hear, but did not.

Afterwards, Mgr. Hurley said he had "mixed feelings of relief and regret", relief that the tension was over, but regret that "what the trial could have brought out was not brought out". His counsel had come up with "devastating" evidence of police atrocities in Namibia which had left the church aghast.

"I express the hope and pray that the aborted trial may be used by God in hastening the day when the horror of Namibia will come to an end, and the good name of the security force... will be reinstated and rehabilitated and when freedom and peace will come to a country subjected to the distress and cruelty of war for which, unfortunately, South Africa is mainly responsible."

Among those present to hear the acquittal were Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg and the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner; Bishop David Konstant of central London, representing Cardinal Hume; as well as Roman Catholic bishops from Namibia, Ireland and Australia, and many local priests and nuns.

At the February, 1983 press conference, Mgr. Hurley, who is president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, mentioned two "rather terrible" incidents, one in which a whole family had been massacred and another in which two school teachers had died in police detention, apparently after being beaten.

Yesterday Mgr. Hurley's counsel, Mr. Denis Kuny, told the court that the prosecution of his client was "unfortunate, illadvised and causes grave disquiet" and should never have been begun. Despite his acquittal, Mgr. Hurley, under South African law, will have to pay the costs of his defence.

## Bhopal baby death rate rises to one in four

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Nearly a quarter of the babies born to mothers from the gas disaster city of Bhopal in the past two months have died soon after birth, according to a report published by the English language *Hindustan Times*.

The report also notes an unusually high rate of low birth weights among children born to mothers in the worst affected areas - as much as 30 per cent.

These unusually high figures have surprised experts, since it was expected that the toxic methyl isocyanate gas which covered the town on the morning of December 3 would not affect foetuses, the paper says.

The experts have not been able to establish a direct link between the gas and the affected babies. The inference, however, is plainly that the gas was directly responsible, or else the foetuses were hit by the relatively high degree of medication and drugs used to treat the gas effects on the mothers.

## UK denies delaying Sudan aid

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Reports that Britain is among a number of countries delaying aid to Sudan, because of the political and economic situation there, were denied in Whitehall yesterday.

The *New York Times*, in reporting a move to hold up part of the American aid to President Nimeiry, quoted an official from the International Monetary Fund as saying that the financial difficulties in Khartoum were "appalling". The American example was being followed by Britain, West Germany and Saudi Arabia, it said.

The report appeared as Mr. Timothy Raison, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, was starting a week-long visit to Sudan to assess the refugee problem and the impact of British aid schemes.

## Tass accuses China of arming mujahidin

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The report, clearly part of a Kremlin propaganda offensive over the war in Afghanistan, came only days after *Pravda* had condemned both China and Pakistan for allowing Afghan insurgents to train on their territory. The Communist Party newspaper made the rare admission that Soviet troops were in Afghanistan not only to aid the regime of Mr. Babrak Karmal but also to secure the 1,500-mile Soviet-Afghan border. Three Soviet Muslim republics adjoin Afghanistan.

Yesterday, Tass said Chinese, American and Egyptian instructors were training rebels at camps in Pakistan. Two Afghan rebel commanders has given themselves up to Afghan Government troops and had given details of training and arms supplies. China was supplying mines, sub-machine guns and anti-tank weapons, as well as missiles, Tass claimed.

The attack was surprisingly vehement in view of Moscow's recent efforts to reach a rapprochement with Peking.

China was conducting large-scale psychological warfare against Afghanistan, Tass said, quoting Afghan officials.

Leading article, page 13.

## Bonn stands firm against EEC nine

From Ian Murray Brussels

West Germany last night found itself uncomfortably isolated in the EEC's increasingly theological argument over money.

All the other Community foreign ministers meeting in Brussels were prepared to accept a complicated solution which would provide the money needed to pay for estimated spending this year and guarantee that Britain gets a £600 million reduction in its contributions by the start of next year.

But Herr Jürgen Rübbs, the junior West German Minister, refused to change his country's demand that all the money be contributed in the form of a special extra payment among member states.

He stuck to his country's line that there could be no question of altering the rules to find more money - as the other nine want - until Spain and Portugal join the Community.

After a long lunch and a long afternoon of argument, the ministers agreed there was nothing for it but to put off discussion until today, when

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher is to arrive. The hope is that he will have the authority, as the senior Foreign Minister, to change his country's stand.

But time is now on his side, for the preferred solution of the other nine countries would require special legislation through each of the 10 Parliaments. This would take so long that only a very quick agreement would leave enough time for it.

What the nine want is a special agreement to pay the inevitable extra costs this year of running the Community,

## Man in The News Westmoreland: Old soldier who yearned for a new battle

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

General William Westmoreland was always restless in retirement. After 36 years in uniform he could not settle to the life of the Golf playing old soldier with a comfortable consultancy.

Instead he roamed the country talking about the Vietnam War, making speeches defending the American action as a noble crusade. Still, something was missing, and he chafed at his retirement home in Charleston, South Carolina, the war in which he reached the summit of his career always on his mind.

Three years ago, a CBS television programme changed everything. It gave him a cause, a sense of purpose and a leading part in one of the great American legal battles.

The general said the 90 minute documentary *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception* had "lynched" him and that the reporters who interviewed him had "battered" him. The programme said the general, while army chief in Vietnam, had deceived the President and people of the United States. It accused him of having cooked the books on enemy troop strengths, making the numbers lower so that it would appear the Americans were winning.

After the programme one of the producers remarked: "Westie won't take this lying down." Sure enough, the general was goaded, an active warrior again. "I go to battle once more, to clear my name, my honour and the honour of the military," he said on the day he launched his \$120 million (\$109 million) libel action. This was to be the largest libel case ever to go to trial, the first time such a high-ranking official had gone to law in this fashion.

There was always a feeling of mission about his action, and he was encouraged by letters from Vietnam veterans who shared his view that the American withdrawal from Vietnam in 1975 had been forced by public opinion itself swayed by vivid newspaper and

particularly, television reporting.

Many in the services have never forgiven the press for its role in the war, blaming it for America's humiliation.

Veterans sent money to support General Westmoreland's action, but most of the legal bills, more than a million dollars, were being met by the Capital Legal Foundation, financed by conservative groups and some large companies.

The general, a hero to many Americans, the despised symbol of an ugly war to others, felt that attitudes to the war in Vietnam were changing, that there was a more revisionist mood in the country. His opponents said he was front man for conservative interests trying to refight and legitimize the war, rewrite history - and get back at the press.

The libel suit, with its enormous claim for damages and the heavy costs involved in defending it, was seen as a device to intimidate the press, to chill investigative and aggressive reporting.

A record number of libel actions are pending in American courts, and some journalists feel that right-wing groups are encouraging and financing some of the cases. The American Bar Association has reported a decline in investigative reporting, caused, it said by awards of huge damages. The press loses almost two-thirds of libel cases, but two-thirds of those are reversed on appeal.

Journalism's main protection, backing its constitutional freedom, is a Supreme Court ruling 21 years ago that public officials have to establish not only defamation but also that the words complained of were published with malice, in the knowledge that they were a lie. This is meant to enable the press to be properly critical of officials without fear of attracting libel suits.

The CBS-Westmoreland trial had its roots in an old quarrel between Army Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The CIA said Vietnamese enemy strength in 1967 was more than 500,000; CBS claimed in its documentary that General Westmoreland had deceived by ordering that the enemy should not be reported to Washington as more than 300,000 strong.

This was the basic dispute during 19 weeks of evidence in the Federal courthouse in Manhattan. The General said he ordered no such ceiling, and called supporting evidence. CBS called army officers, and CIA officers, to say that he did.

In one of the most dramatic moments of the trial a former general said that General Westmoreland had delayed sending high enemy troop figures to Washington because they would be "a political bombshell". Another officer said that when high figures were put in front of General Westmoreland he had said they were politically unacceptable, and asked: "What will I tell the President? What will I tell Congress?"

The question of the figures came to a head in 1968. At the time of the big push by the North Vietnamese, the Tet offensive.

They penetrated Saigon and took Hue. But they were driven back and badly mauled, leading General Westmoreland and others to claim a victory.

But the enemy's ability to mount such a powerful assault had a significant effect on American public opinion, feeding anti-war sentiment and deepening the doubt about America's ability to defeat the North Vietnamese.

General Westmoreland, aged 70 was known among his West Point classmates as "the inevitable general". He fought with distinction in Europe and North Africa in the Second World War, and commanded an airborne brigade for much of the Korean War. In 1956, aged 42, he became the youngest Major-General in the Army. He was army commander in Vietnam from 1964-68 and retired in 1972.

## Pakistan in pre-poll crackdown

Islamabad (Reuters) - Pakistan's military regime, in a pre-emptive swoop against opponents, has arrested all but one of the opposition party leaders boycotting a general election next week.

Four moderate leaders in Karachi were placed under house arrest yesterday and a fifth in Lahore. Opposition sources reported at least 20 other arrests on Sunday and yesterday.

The only prominent figure still free, Mr. Asghar Khan of the Tehrik-i-Istiqal party, had extra police surveillance around his house on Sunday night.

The Government began rounding up opposition leaders and party activists in late January after the 11-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy voted to boycott next Monday's election and provincial polls three days later.

Official sources confirmed more than 130 arrests had been made, but opposition spokesmen said the total ran into hundreds.

"Arresting party leaders is a form of election-rigging," said r. Ghuulam Mustafa Jatoi, acting head of the Pakistan People's Party, who is confined to his Karachi home.

Mr. Jatoi, tipped as a possible prime minister before peace talks between the regime and opposition broke down, said he hoped the people would not accept the election results.

The Government, which banned mass rallies and public debate during the campaign, agreed yesterday to demands from non-Muslim candidates for free radio and television time to address their supporters.



Best feet forward: 54 members of the West German Willingen Ski Club manning the world's longest skis - 32 yards - at a winter festival.

## Swiss put UN entry issue to the vote

Bern (Reuters) - Swiss citizens will be asked to decide in March next year whether their neutral homeland should join the United Nations.

The seven-member coalition Cabinet decided on the timing for the vote in an attempt to resolve almost 40 years of controversy over Swiss membership of the world body.

Switzerland is already represented in important UN subsidiary bodies and has observer status in the organization. Its European headquarters are situated in the Swiss city of

Geneva, but the Swiss have stopped short of seeking full membership.

The Government supports entry because it says this would give the country a voice in debates and decisions on leading world issues. But opponents argue that traditional Swiss neutrality could be undermined.

Both houses of Parliament voted last year in favour of entry, but under the constitution the decision must be endorsed by the electorate in a referendum.



# Spain gives warning that its future in Nato depends on EEC entry

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Spanish people would find it difficult to reconcile their exclusion from the EEC with remaining in Nato. Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Prime Minister, said yesterday, calling on the Ten to modify the terms of the Spain's entry to the Community.

Before leaving on a visit to Britain, Señor Guerra linked the Nato issue with Spain's EEC entry more clearly than any member of the Government has done in public. His warning comes as the foreign ministers of the Ten resume their wrangle in Brussels over the now acute problems of Spain's membership.

If the Ten do not modify some of the terms and treat Spain as an equal then, logically, Spaniards will find it very difficult to reconcile not being able to contribute to the European Community with still participating in Europe's defence.

Spain's difficulties with the EEC continued the consequences were obvious. Madrid's problem now, however, is that by a series of mishaps the very issue of staying in Nato has suddenly become more complicated. Within a few days have come the disclosure of past United States contingency plans to stockpile nuclear depth charges on Spanish soil, which took the Socialists completely by surprise, and Madrid's expulsion of two US diplomats allegedly caught spying on communications installations at the Prime Minister's office.

In less than three months President Reagan is to visit Spain, and Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, is now awkwardly half-way between finally opting in public for Spain's remaining in Nato and prising approval for it from the

Spanish people through a referendum.

His Socialist party is signalling desperately to the Americans the depths of the damage done. But Spain's Communist Party is delighted by the events, and Señor Gerardo Iglesias, its leader, has publicly ridiculed Señor González, saying that the Nato-EEC linkage has rebounded on him.

"Welcome Mr McNato", a play on the title of a famous 1950s Spanish film, is to be chief slogan of street demonstrations.

"It will be humiliating and unacceptable to receive President Reagan in our country as a friend," the Communist leader declared yesterday, while the party's spokesman advised the Government to demand the immediate recall of the United States Ambassador over the alleged spying incident.

# US working on spy in deep space system

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The United States is developing a new generation of deep-space navigation, communications and spy satellites capable of erasing Soviet attack, it was reported yesterday.

They are said to be aided by a nearly-completed network of ground stations that will keep all objects in deep space under constant surveillance.

The Washington Post said studies under way to see if the satellites could be armed to defend themselves.

The paper said Spacecraft, a worldwide US network of five space-watching facilities, was nearing completion. When operational in 1988, it will provide a 24-hour-a-day coverage of all satellites deep in space.

The Soviet Union has a limited ability to attack low-level satellites but, the Americans believe, no means of attacking anything in deep space.

The Pentagon has been working on the Spacecraft system for about four years and three powerful telescopes and television camera units are in place in New Mexico, Hawaii and Korea. A fourth unit is being built on the British island of Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean. Construction of the fifth facility is due to begin in Portugal within 18 months.



Double first: Senator Jake Garn (right), the first civilian observer to go into space and M. Patrick Baudry, the first Frenchman on a shuttle mission, preparing at Kennedy Space Centre for the March 3 blast-off.

# Africa hit by wave of student unrest

From Our Correspondent Nairobi

Riot police used tear gas and batons to break up a demonstration at Uganda's Makerere University in Kampala yesterday. Students began a sit-down strike last Friday, but were ordered to return to their classes.

Three students were arrested. The demonstrations followed the closure of the university bookshop and alleged interference by the university administration in student guild elections.

● **FOREIGN INFLUENCE:** President Moi of Kenya, commenting for the first time on the disturbances at the University of Nairobi, said the students were being backed by foreign countries (AFP reports).

Part of the university was closed last Tuesday after a boycott of lectures in protest against the expulsion of three students and the withdrawal of government sponsorship from five others.

● **CAIRO:** The indefinite closure of Khartoum University yesterday reflects a political crisis facing the regime of President Nimeiry of Sudan (AFP reports).

The campus was the scene of two days of violent clashes last week between members of the Muslim Brotherhood, which supports the regime, and opponents of various factions.

# Nairobi's 'Bwana Maximum' murdered

Nairobi (AP) — Mr John McCready, a British-born retired magistrate known to local attorneys as "Bwana Maximum" for his reputation of handing down stiff sentences, was bludgeoned to death at the weekend, the British High Commission said yesterday.

His widow told the Daily Nation that two men posing as Kenyan Air Force personnel and armed with clubs attacked their farm at Naro Moru about 75 miles north of here, on Saturday night. They reportedly made off with jewellery and a loaded revolver after killing Mr McCready.

The Standard said police reinforcements were rushed into the area with tracker dogs.

Mr McCready, who would have been 74 on March 1, came out to Kenya in 1949 as a member of the British Colonial judicial service and retired as senior Nairobi magistrate in 1977.

"His sanctions were always on the heavy side," said a British criminal lawyer practising in Nairobi. "One obviously speculated that the murder had any casual connection with his past cases. But the African is not a vindictive fellow."

The Standard said a recent attack on the nearby Naro Moru River Lodge left a watchman dead and several tourists robbed. Late last year Mr Nigel Ready, a neighbouring white farmer, died after being beaten by robbers.

# China offer of friendship to Hanoi

Peking (AFP) — China's "traditional friendship" with Vietnam can be "rebuilt" provided Hanoi withdraws its forces from Cambodia, Mr Hu Yaobang, Communist Party Secretary General, has said to the official media here.

Mr Hu, speaking while

inspecting troops on the Sino-Vietnamese border at Yunnan last week, said: "It is an important policy of China to remove the threat posed by the Vietnamese authorities against the security of its border regions and safeguard peace and stability in South-East Asia."

New China News agency reported.

● **BANKOK:** (AP) — Thailand accused Vietnam of firing four poisonous gas grenades on to Thai territory near the Cambodian border, and of deliberately shelling a group of villages deep inside Thailand (AFP reports).

# Free tuition threatened in Colombo

From Donovan Moldrich Colombo

Controversial amendments to the Universities Act which come into force today could spell the end of Sri Lanka's unique system of free education, introduced in 1944 during British colonial rule. It made what had been the patrimony of the rich the birthright of the poor. It enabled Sri Lanka to achieve the highest literacy rate in Asia after Japan and ushered in a social revolution which gave farmers' sons and workers' daughters a place in the sun.

The amendments were steamrollered through Parliament on January 24 after the Opposition walked out in protest. There have since been demonstrations by the opposition parties, with students boycotting lectures and staging street protests here and in provincial towns. There have been ugly scenes: student Buddhist monks bundled into police vans and undergraduates, including women, injured in baton charges.

Mr Vasudeva Nanayakkara, leader of the Trotskyite New Lanka Equal Society Party, was arrested at his home yesterday after joining last week's demonstrations. Police broke up processions yesterday and charged students, including Buddhist monks, in Colombo, Kelaniya, Matara in the south, and Jaffna in the north.

With the armed services tied down in the north and east by the Tamil separatist rebels and student demonstrations in the south getting out of hand, the Government last Thursday imposed blanket censorship on all news and comment about student unrest. Police have refused permission for opposition parties to hold a joint protest meeting on Wednesday.

The legislation is being opposed, not only because it restricts university courts, but also because it provides for the private sector to establish universities and grant degrees.

The Government has already announced that there will be no more state universities and the privatization of higher education is seen as an attempt to make scientific and professional education the preserve of elite groups.

# Half Seoul Cabinet go in reshuffle

Seoul (Reuters) — President Chun Doo Hwan yesterday reshuffled the South Korean Government after successes by a new opposition party in last week's elections.

President Chun, a former Army general, changed more than half of his 22-member Cabinet, appointing the intelligence chief, Lho Shin Yong, as Prime Minister in place of the sitting incumbent, Mr Chin Lee Chong.

The President dropped his Information Minister, Mr Lee Jin Hie, said by diplomats to be held partly responsible for the bad press South Korea received abroad when the country's leading dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung, and a group of Americans accompanying him home from exile were roughed up by police at Seoul airport on February 8.

But diplomats said the main reason for the Cabinet shake-up was the strong showing at the polls of the recently formed New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), which has the blessings of Mr Kim and other dissidents, won 67 of the 276 seats in the National Assembly. It acquired another yesterday, when an independent joined the party.

Mr Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held its majority with 148 seats but ran second to the NKDP in the main cities.

**CABINET LIST:**  
Prime Minister: Lho Shin Yong; Deputy Premier and Economic Planning: Shin Byong Hyun; Foreign: Lee Won Kyung; Interior: Chung Suk Mo; Finance: Jookee Kim Suk Hwi; Defence: Yoon Sung Min; Education: Sohn Jae Souk; Agriculture and Fisheries: Hwang In Sung; Trade and Industry: Kim Jin Ho; Energy and Resources: Choi Dong Kyu; Construction: Kim Sung Bae; Health and Welfare: Rhee Hai Won; Transport: Sohn U; Communications: Lee Ja Hon; Culture and Information: Lee Won Hong; Government Administration: Park Sae Jik; Science and Technology: Kim Sung Jin; National Unification: Lee Se ki; Labour: Cho Chul Kwon; State affairs responsible for political affairs: Chung Jae Chul; Sports: Lee Young Ho.

# Premier gives Malta a dose of moderation

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

Malta is willing to adopt different tactics in its approach to Britain and the United States, since those used in the past may not have been successful. Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, the Prime Minister has indicated.

Relations between Malta and these two countries were "not as good as we would like them to be", Dr Mifsud Bonnici was answering questions from foreign travel writers who had received awards for articles on Malta.

He said the Government was reviewing all the policies inherited from Mr Dom Mintoff and it would depart from such policies if it thought this was in the interests of the country. There has already been a different approach towards the EEC. "We have shown our good faith in again re-establishing links with the European Community."

He did not feel Malta's relations with Libya would be an obstacle to better relations with Europe, and maintained that Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, would like to get closer to a number of European countries.

# PROBABLY THE MOST ENJOYABLE INVESTMENT YOU'LL EVER MAKE.

Now a new higher rate of 12.75% p.a. on Income Bonds. Paid regularly every month.



When it comes to enjoying life, an investment in National Savings Income Bonds can make all the difference. Interest is paid monthly, so you get extra money coming in regularly to spend enjoying life or simply to help pay the bills.

The difference a regular income makes. The new increased interest rate for Income Bonds is 12.75% p.a. payable from 13 March. (Rate until then 12% p.a.)

Interest is calculated on a day to day basis and sent direct to your home or your bank on the 5th of each month. It is paid in full and is subject to tax if you are a taxpayer.

This is what 12.75% p.a. will pay you monthly:

Investment	Average Monthly Income	Investment	Average Monthly Income	Investment	Average Monthly Income
£2,000	£21.25	£ 8,000	£ 85.00	£18,000	£191.25
£5,000	£53.13	£10,000	£106.25	£20,000	£212.50
£6,000	£63.75	£13,000	£138.13	£25,000	£265.63
£7,000	£74.38	£15,000	£159.38	£50,000	£531.25

(Each additional £1,000 invested produces an average of £10.63 a month - £127.50 a year. Maximum holding £50,000.)

Getting your money out. You need give only 3 months' notice to have any Bond repaid. And there will be no loss of interest if you've held your Bond for a year or more. (For details of earlier repayment, see paragraph 6 of the prospectus below.)

Invest here and now. You can be sure your investment will always provide a worthwhile income - month in, month out.

All you have to do is complete the coupon and send it with your cheque (payable to 'National Savings') to NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs. FY3 9YP. Or ask for an application form at your post office.

It's probably the most enjoyable investment you'll ever make.

# NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS



## PROSPECTUS

1. The Director of Savings will provide the prospectus for the National Savings Income Bonds.

2. The Bonds are Government securities, issued under the National Loans Act 1968. They are registered in the National Savings Stock Register and are subject to the Regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force. So far as they are applicable the principal of a Bond will be repaid on the date of redemption.

3. A Bond may be purchased for a minimum of £100 and in multiples of £100 up to a maximum of £50,000. The date of purchase will be the date of issue of the Bond.

4. The Bonds are issued in the name of the Director of Savings and are payable to the order of the holder.

5. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

6. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

7. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

8. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

9. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

10. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

11. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

12. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

13. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

14. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

15. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

16. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

17. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

18. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

19. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

20. The Bonds are issued in the name of the holder and are payable to the order of the holder.

**APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BOND**  
To NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs FY3 9YP

1. We accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of £  ,000 Initial minimum of £2,000 and multiples of £1,000 to a maximum of £50,000

2. Surname(s)  Full Christian name(s) or forename(s)  Mr/Ms/Miss

3. Address (including postcode)

4. Name of Trust (if applicable)  Date of Birth (essential if under 7)

5. NAME AND ADDRESS FOR DESPATCH OF INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE (if different from above)

6. DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID BY CREDIT TO: ☐ If not to a National Savings Bank or other bank account, enter name and address to which dividend payments should be sent.

7. Signature(s)  Date



## THE ARTS

Galleries  
Beside  
the  
seaside

St Ives 1919-64

Tate Gallery

Cornwall 1925-1975

Michael Parkin

Five St Ives Painters

New Art Centre

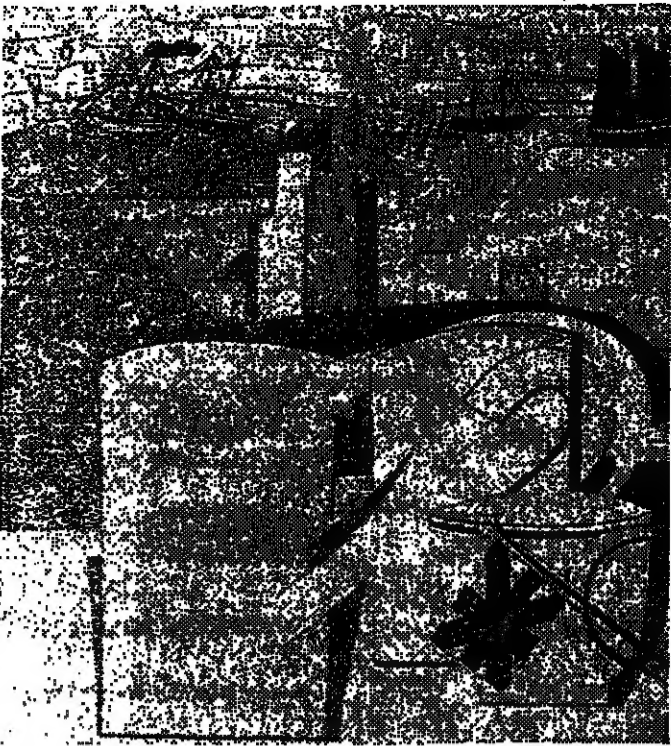
The St Ives

Tradition

Montpelier Studio

Let others call for madder music and for stronger wine, we Britons have been faithful to St Ives, in our fashion. You can sense, watching the people who are going to see the St Ives show at the Tate Gallery (until April 14), just how close the art there is to the centre of British taste. A quiet, civilized, unassertive art, taming and domesticating nature without discounting its magic and mystery: an art which, when it really works, seems to draw on some fringe of the collective unconscious - a peculiarly British fringe, perhaps - to animate and validate its symbols, even well over the borderline into abstraction. "You have to have a lot of imagination to see what they're getting at," I heard one old lady say - to which her companion confidently answered: "I like that. I've got a lot of imagination."

Whether because of innate conservatism, or of something deeper in the national psyche, abstraction has nearly always proved deeply inimical to the British art-lover. But the painters and sculptors of the St Ives school have generally been the exception that proves the rule. Early this may be the result of a comfortably homegrown quality about their work, and their careful avoidance of programmatic manifestos and intellectualizing of any sort. Early it must be because even Ben Nicholson, who could be, in his geometrical paintings and pain-

Sea views: Ben Nicholson's *Still Life and Cornish Landscape* and Alfred Wallis's *The Golden Light, Penzance*

ted reliefs, the most uncompromisingly abstract of them all, never completely forsook vivid representation of the Cornish landscape, paintings and drawings of which recur throughout his career, and never seemed to recognize any vital difference between the two modes. Above all, it must surely be because in virtually every work in the show there lies, on or just below the surface, a passionate, pantheistic response to the natural forms of landscape and sea, of rocks and stones and trees. If anything is guaranteed to stir the British imagination, it is that.

Not that the St Ives artists have always had things easy, economically or critically. That was no doubt one of the reasons, apart from the qualities of the light and the land, that they began to congregate in St Ives in the mid-Twenties. Earlier painters, from the 1880s on, had preferred Newlyn, and the southern side of the peninsula, though there had been occasional artists in St Ives, like Frances Hodgkins from 1914 to 1920, or the little-known Boris de Smedt, whom Peter Lanyon later claimed to be an interesting painter and inspiring teacher, the key event in the artistic development of the town was undoubtedly the discovery there of the primitive painter Alfred Wallis by Ben Nicholson and Christopher Wood in 1928. Much of the first room of the exhibition is very properly, given over to Wallis, and his small paintings on

irregular pieces of cardboard of the ships and the harbour he knew so well. Not only are many of his paintings beautiful in themselves, with an unaffected directness remote from the arch fantasies of so many allegedly primitive painters, but they obviously came into the lives of Nicholson and Wood at just the right moment to provide them with the perfect way of cutting through their academic training and finding a means of expressing themselves in paint which was at once personal, native, and decisively modern.

Officially the Tate show covers only the 25 years from 1939 to 1964, the period from the definitive settlement of Ben Nicholson and Barbara Hepworth ("with their triplets, together with a nursemaid and a cook") in St Ives to the death of Peter Lanyon in a gliding accident. But the cut-off points are fairly arbitrary, and in practice freely overstepped at either end: not only are there important Wallises and Woods (though Wood died as early as 1930), but there are also excellent examples of Roger Hilton's late child art style which date from the mid-Seventies and characteristic Karl Weschke of the same period, among other apparent anomalies. In any case, it is useful to supplement even the Tate's grand display with further examples of the local art in Cornwall 1925-1975 at Michael Parkin (until March 16), which casts its net wider to take in a

lot more minor but still attractive figures, the show of Five St Ives Painters at the New Art Centre (until March 16), which includes among others an absolutely superb Terry Frost of the Fifties, *Pink Quay* and *The St Ives Tradition* at the Montpelier Studio (until February 27), which brings it all decisively up to date with work from the last year or two by such as Rachel Nicholson, who paints jugs and pots in a manner recalling but not aping her father Ben, and is not even the latest of the professionally painting Nicholson.

But obviously it is the Tate show which establishes the context and indicates the period it has chosen for closest attention. It indicates that its central theme will be the Fifties tangle with abstraction, much like that of the current *Recalling the Fifties* show at the Serpentine, which also includes many major works by such St Ives notables of the time as Roger Hilton, Peter Lanyon, Terry Frost, Patrick Heron and Bryan Wynter. Whereas Ben Nicholson sided up to abstraction, often mixing abstract and very clearly representational elements in the same paintings, or placing flattened, conventionalized objects in a reasonably realistic perspective, like the mugs on the window sill in his 1944 *Still Life and Cornish Landscape*, this later generation tackled the question of representation head-on. Or appeared to, since the outside subject-matter of their

painting was frequently indecipherable, if indeed it was consciously there at all.

But the titles of their works often keep a tenuous link with places and situations, and even without that clue one would sense the transformed presence of wind and sea-spray in Lanyon's work, as well as the aerial perspectives he got from his gliding, or the rock-formations outside Patrick Heron's studio in many of his most noncommittally titled works, or Terry Frost's fascination with the shapes of falling water or hanging ice in the succession of "curtain" paintings he was doing in the late fifties. We even have the direct testimony of such an unexpected member of the St Ives school as Joe Tilson, quoted in the catalogue on his painting *Conquer* of 1958-59, to the effect that he was rejected by severe abstractionists of the period because of the "object-like nature" of his works and his insistence on subject-matter as opposed to abstraction.

During the Sixties and Seventies this attachment to landscape and natural objects was frequently used as a stick to beat the St Ives abstractionists with, indicating, it was claimed, an anecdotal, sentimental side to their work which made them as provincial compared with the New York Abstract Expressionists of the same period. (Rothko's insistence that "subject is crucial" was conveniently forgotten.) If ready approachability by non-specialists, and even a measure

of genuine popularity, are regarded as automatically suspect, we might be inclined to accept this judgment. But it seems to me that any tendency to pigeonhole St Ives art as a lot of agreeable, merely decorative pieces from talented but minor artists must be flatly contradicted by the experience of the work itself, at the Tate and elsewhere.

Nicholson emerges, not unexpectedly, as a major painter by any standards, and the array of Hepworth's carved sculptures in wood and stone (I am not so sure about her bronzes) clearly puts her on an equal footing with her one-time husband, matching even vintage Henry Moore in her sensitivity to the inner nature of materials and her instinctive understanding of the eternal symbols of tenderness and containment or resolution and independence to be drawn from external reality as well as from the collective unconscious. As for the painting of the younger generation, undoubtedly the early Fifties were the time and St Ives the place where all the possibilities of great art came together, transfiguring sometimes only very briefly, the work of a number of already gifted artists into something more vibrant and deeper-reaching than they might ever attain in the rest of their careers. The magic moment could hardly be given a more telling commemoration than it is at the Tate today.

John Russell Taylor

Marenzio and Luzzaschi. Luzzaschi. For Marenzio's pastoral dramas, with their chattering crickets and murmuring streams, men's voices (Andrew King, Rufus Muller, Richard Wistreich) were admitted: for the plangent, highly ornamented musical conceits of Luzzaschi, Tessa Bonner, Emma Kirby and Mary Soars alone would turn the warblers' ear to the howls of love. Accompanied variously by chitarone, harp and harpsichord, and blended at times with the darker tones of the alto registers of Cathy Cass and Mary Nicholls, their voices were as finely variegated as the settings themselves.

As other courts began to imitate Ferrara, music for two, three and four high voices rose to the top of the charts. We watched it open out and take its ease in madrigals of Monteverdi like "O come sei gentile," we heard, too, from Barbara Straz, a composer-pupil of Cavalli and a somewhat notorious performer herself, and we marvelled at the tongue-twisting dramatic monody of Carissimi's long voice-game "Il Giuramento." What became of it all was revealed in Alessandro Scarlatti's "Cor mio," four sopranos and one alto dying of love in dissonances, about that they almost suffocated themselves.

Hilary Finch

Television  
Not so great Scott

Central's *The Last Place on Earth* is written by Trevor Griffiths and based on Roland Huntford's *Scott and Amundsen*, which is somewhat deflationary about a prime example of the British affection for magnificent failure. It began its six-part journey last night in a stiff but splendidly attired fashion.

I suspect it may improve once it gets out of the marble halls, wherein much of the first episode took place, and on to the ice. There was a promising opening shot of Amundsen in a silent, fascinating exchange with what appeared to be an Eskimo but the rest was concerned with establishing Scott as perhaps not quite the man we were brought up with, and with the politicking and rivalries of explorers and backers.

It was all rather confusing. There was difficulty in knowing where we were at times and in identifying the significance of some of the characters. Sir Clements Markham for instance, who one recognized as Alexander Knox, was seen being querulous and nasty about Shackleton. He was obviously a supporter of Scott's but was never put in place as the famous geographer and explorer. What this episode needed was one of those old-

fashioned text preambles to set the scene. Martin Shaw is Scott, fairly ungrateful so far which may be due to knowing his defeat was in advance or to having had that curly mane we have seen so violently in *The Professionals*, severely shaved and flattened in the cause of creating a likeness. Even when he is looking at the glorious Susan Woodbridge, who plays his ambitious, Bohemian wife Kathleen, displaying herself naked on the beach, he seemed to be inexplicably pre-occupied.

Miss Woodbridge herself was required to go over the top to establish her driving persona. She is certainly bold with Scott, the sailor and he knows she has something. "Teach me to be like you," he says rather desperately, knowing exactly it is a trap.

Dennis Hackett

London debuts  
Too restrained

The South African born violinist David Jurtz is a member of the English Chamber Orchestra. He plays with eloquence and restraint, perhaps a little too much so to be really striking. The Mozart B flat Sonata, K. 545 gave ample evidence of a cultured musician, but there was a general under-projection of the creative impulse behind the notes. However, there is much to admire: a lyrical tone, a relaxed bowing and some sensitive changes in colour for the shifts in harmony.

In her lengthy, though beguiling, guitar recital Maria Isabel Siewiers from Argentina presented the London premiere of John Duarte's *Sonata del Sur* (1984), memorable for its cradle-song entirely in an earthly harmonies. Seldam is the guitar played with this fluency both as regards technique and inner musicality, qualities that enabled Carlos Guastavino's First Sonata to emerge with something more than the conventional Hispanic musical cliché. The intricate figures of Giuliani's *Rossini* No. 1 were negotiated with startling ease.

The Canadian pianist Carmela MacWilliams gave a programme designed to display an adaptable artistry, though the instrument's restricted timbre began to wear a little thin before the close. Her super-legato tone

has a tendency to iron out details of phrasing, and she was often unable to maintain the pitch of a long note, so that quarter-tones inconspicuously abandoned in Rouse's *Jeux de Flute*. Nevertheless, Miss MacWilliams can vary her embouchure effectively.

Listening to her playing it comes as no surprise that the American violinist, Beverly Smach was a Heifetz pupil. Her pianist, Harriet Salgado contributed much to make an evening of superbly controlled artistry in the high points were the Bach G minor solo Sonata and the Saint-Saëns *Havaneise*. It is her purity of tone, burning poetic intensity, and directly personal communications that stamp Miss Smach as someone special.

The Scottish cellist Gillian Matthews produces a lovely sound in the high treble register. Primarily a small-scale player, she does not as yet use her considerable qualities to bring the minor serious repertoire to life; the Brahms E minor Sonata, Op. 38 was too consistently introspective to hold one's attention. Miss Matthews has studied in France, and it was Jean-François's suave Nocturne with its Gallie's reserve that brought out her best playing.

James Methuen-Campbell

Philharmonia/  
Sawallisch  
Festival Hall

What can one say about *Carmine Burana*? It really is the most annoying piece of music, archly naive (indeed deliberately so), the length of a symphony, and an utter negation of the subtle emotions present even in the most crudely written of the medieval times it sets.

And yet it remains so astonishingly popular that one dismisses it out of hand at one's peril. However forcefully the head tells one to be suspicious of a work whose success depends on its very shallowness, the power of Orff's rhetoric, often expressed simply through sheer volume, has moved many hearts. And I must admit that my attention was gripped from the beginning of this performance (where Andrew Smith seemed intent on puncturing the skins of his trumpet), for throughout the Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus, conducted by Wolfgang Sawallisch, showed an obvious relish for this score which, however empty, is after all fun to play and, for most, fun to hear.

Among all those ribald choruses, in one of which,

rather disturbingly, the Trinity Boys' Choir communicated a frenetic sexual urgency, there are, however, moments of poetry. James Bowman sang the song of the roost goose with pathos enough to convert anyone, for the moment anyway, into a vegetarian. And at the beginning of Part Three, Sona Ghazarian, the soprano, and the boys played gentle cupids to perfection, while the baritone solos were taken confidently by Jonathan Summers in moments both bizarre and banal.

Bach's Cantata No. 51, *Jauchet Gott in allen Landen*, was a rather odd partner for *Carmine*, and here Ghazarian seemed ill at ease with the composer's florid style, though her voice has an appropriate clarity for baroque music. John Wallace played the trumpet obbligato in the outer movements with cool assurance, while Sawallisch and the small string ensemble, who were otherwise commendably reliable, struggled manfully to match Ghazarian's wild tempo fluctuations in the final "Alleluia".

Stephen Pettitt

Concerts  
Annoying, crude, shallow, but funAlfred Brendel  
Festival Hall

In Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* Alfred Brendel seemed to want us to consider, just this once, for whom the bell tolls. The score's insistent underlying theme of funeral bells is obvious enough in far less sophisticated performances. Perhaps it represents a lament for the painter, Victor Hartmann, or perhaps it is another manifestation of Mussorgsky's less than breezy outlook on life. But Brendel found, with his usual insight, powerful resonances that gave *Pictures* a far more chilling quality than normal.

At the "Great Gate," for instance, when convention dictates the building of a heroic peroration, he brought rare prominence to an oscillating minor third, deliberately recalling the powerful desolation of "Bydlo". And his light-fingered, almost effulgent virtuosity in "Limoges" had a dramatic motive too: it created a stark contrast with the startling bass note that brings the smell of death from the "Catacombs" into the market-place.

Elsewhere, too, one could admire his use of superb pianism to convey the mood of these canvases: his musing of the melody's upper octave to create a veiled tone which evoked the ancient shadows of "The Old Castle," or the agitated explosions of sound into which he knotted the notes of "The Gnome" - to emphasize, perhaps, the frustration of the children's squabbles were being conveyed a little too cogently.

Part of this performance's fascination, however, lay precisely in observing this eminently rational artist wrestling with the irrational, and hearing that famously cultured keyboard touch roughed up a little by Mussorgsky's obstinate chording. Earlier, Brendel's more familiar qualities had been much in evidence - in a typically questioning account of Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantasy and in two Haydn works that amply repaid his detailed attention.

For the E flat major Sonata, Hob. XVI.52, he made a point of emphasizing not only the music's wayward, almost

visionary modulations - by some emphatic and apposite variations in tempo - but also made particular play with Haydn's angular melodic inspiration.

Richard Morrison  
Consort of Musick  
Wigmore Hall

Picture, if you will, not a City of Ladies but, two centuries on from Christine de Pizan's Book, a secret chamber in the late sixteenth-century court of Ferrara, live with the singing of equally eminent young women. Duke Alfonso had engaged the singers as company for his young bride, and in doing so stimulated a veritable new tradition of performance and composition. It was for a somewhat larger and more plebeian audience on Sunday night that Anthony Rooley's Consort of Musick recreated delightfully one such *Concerto delle donne*.

Of these Ladies of Ferrara, Laura Peverara, whose name alone was enough to inspire much Petrarchan versifying, celebrated in madrigals by Luca

## Employment Appeal Tribunal

No marital  
bias in  
dismissing  
part-timers

K134 v DRG (UK)

Before Mr Justice Waite, Mr R. Lewis and Mr J. A. Powell

[Judgment delivered February 8]

In dismissing a claim that a redundancy selection process which involved choosing part-time before full-time workers was indirectly discriminatory on the ground of sex, an industrial tribunal had correctly taken the view that in a modern society it was no longer safe to assume that a greater proportion of women than men or married women than unmarried women regularly undertook a child-caring role which precluded their acceptance of full-time employment.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mrs. K134 from a decision of a first instance industrial tribunal in January 1984 who dismissed her claim of unlawful discrimination on the ground of sex contrary to sections 1(1)(b) and 3(1)(b) of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, against her employers, DRG (UK) Ltd.

She had appealed on the grounds that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in selecting the

appropriate section of the community within which the statutory comparator should be made and that the tribunal were wrong to hold that discrimination was established where the employers had acted justifiably.

Section 1 of the 1975 Act provides: "(1) A person discriminates against a woman in any circumstances relevant for the purposes of any provision of this Act if— (a) he applies to her a requirement or condition which he applies or would apply equally to a man but (i) which is such that the proportion of women who can comply with it is considerably smaller than the proportion of men who can comply with it, and (ii) which he cannot show to be justifiable irrespective of the sex of the person to whom it is applied."

Section 3 provides: "(1) A person discriminates against a woman in any circumstances relevant for the purposes of any provision of Part II of this Act if— (a) he applies to her a requirement or condition which he applies or would apply equally to a man but (i) which is such that the proportion of married women who can comply with it is considerably smaller than the proportion of unmarried persons of the same sex who can comply with it, and (ii) which he cannot show to be justifiable irrespective of the marital status of the person to whom it is applied."

Section 5(3) provides that a comparison of the cases of persons of different sex or marital status must be such that the relevant

circumstances in both are the same.

Mrs. Vivienne Kay for the complainant, Mr. Adrian Palmer for the employer.

MR JUSTICE WAITE said that the appeal arose from an industrial tribunal's refusal in the absence of statistical proof to act upon assumptions about people's working and social lives which only a few years ago might have appeared unchallengeable.

There was a redundancy situation. Coincidentally the workforce consisted entirely of women, some full-time and others part-time. A selection procedure was agreed whereby all part-timers should be made redundant first.

The complainant was a part-time worker with two young children. She complained to an industrial tribunal that the procedure discriminated indirectly against women in favour of men and against married women in favour of single women.

The basis of her claim was that a commitment to full-time work was one which women in general and married women in particular were prevented from accepting to a greater extent than men or unmarried women because they undertook the main burden of staying at home to look after young children.

Because it was an all-female workforce the real thrust of the claim lay in the allegation of indirect marital discrimination.

The industrial tribunal took as a relevant section of the community for the purpose of comparing the full-time working requirement upon women as opposed to men and

married as opposed to unmarried women, those households in which there were young children requiring care to an extent potentially incompatible with the acceptance of full-time employment by anyone undertaking responsibility for providing it.

They held that it was no longer safe to assume that a considerably greater proportion of women than men or married than unmarried women regularly undertook a child-caring role, and they refused on that ground to hold that the redundancy selection process was indirectly discriminatory. They further held that even if it was, it was justifiable in the circumstances.

It was agreed that the "requirement or condition" to which the criterion of proportionate capability of compliance would need to be applied was that "no man or woman would be selected on the basis of seniority or must be a full-time worker."

It was argued that the choice of the appropriate "pool" was a matter of law and that the industrial tribunal should have considered the population as a whole.

But the choice of an appropriate section of the community for the purpose of the comparisons to be made for decision by an industrial tribunal was an issue of fact.

The tribunal in the present case had adopted a fair and sensible way of ensuring that the requirements of section 5(3) were complied with.

They were entitled to hold that it was unsafe to assume that more women than men and married women than single women were precluded from full-time work because of a child-caring role. The redundancy selection procedure did not amount to indirect discrimination.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Eveleigh dissenting) so held in reserved judgments dismissing an appeal by the company from Mr Justice Taylor (1984) WLR 1058 who upheld three notices served by the Westminster City Council under section 21 of the Act requiring the company to remedy alleged contraventions by carrying out specified work.

Section 4 of the 1973 Act so far as relevant, provides: "(1) This section has effect for imposing on persons duties in relation to those who— (a) are not their employees; but (b) use non-domestic premises made available to them as a place of work or as a place where they may use plant or substances provided for their use, maintain or repair, or use, or make available or use, non-domestic premises used in connection with them."

"(2) It shall be the duty of each person who has, to any extent, control of premises to which this section applies... to take such measures as it is reasonable for a person in his position to take to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the premises... are safe and without risk to health."

Mr. Anthony Scriven QC and Mr. Richard Nussey for the company; Mr. James Goudie QC and Mr. Alan Wilkie for the council.

Such common parts were "non-domestic premises" within the meaning of section 4 of the Act and thus applied to impose duties on Select Management Ltd, owners and managers of a block of flats at 6 Hall Road, St John's Wood, London.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Eveleigh dissenting) so held in reserved judgments dismissing an appeal by the company from Mr Justice Taylor (1984) WLR 1058 who upheld three notices served by the Westminster City Council under section 21 of the Act requiring the company to remedy alleged contraventions by carrying out specified work.

Section 4 of the 1973 Act so far as relevant, provides: "(1) This section has effect for imposing on persons duties in relation to those who— (a) are not their employees; but (b) use non-domestic premises made available to them as a place of work or as a place where they may use plant or substances provided for their use, maintain or repair, or use, or make available or use, non-domestic premises used in connection with them."

"(2) It shall be the duty of each person who has, to any extent, control of premises to which this section applies... to take such measures as it is reasonable for a person in his position to take to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the premises... are safe and without risk to health."

Mr. Anthony Scriven QC and Mr. Richard Nussey for the company; Mr. James Goudie QC and Mr. Alan Wilkie for the council.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that the company managed the flats and were in control of the common parts that included two lifts, staircases, landings and a hall. Three questions arose for determination: (1) Were the common parts "non-domestic premises" within section 4(1) of the Act? (2) Were the common parts, since they were used in common by the occupants of more than one private dwelling, were excluded from being "non-domestic premises"? (3) Were the common parts made available to persons not employed by the company as a place of work?

"Place of work" was not defined but there were definitions of "work" and "at work" in section 52(1). When lift engineers or electricians attended at the block to inspect, maintain or repair, they were plainly "at work". If the lift engineers spend three weeks working on the lifts then the common parts were made available to them as a place of work.

(3) Were the common parts made available to persons not employed by the company as a place where they might use plant or substances provided for their use there? By section 53, plant included any machinery, equipment or appliance. The lifts and electrical installation were within the definition of plant and were provided for the use of all persons lawfully using the common parts by them tenants, visitors in the course of their employment, and

thus at work. Such plant was made available for the use of all such persons and in so far as such persons were not employees of the company, section 4 was applicable.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER delivered a concurring judgment.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that he agreed that the common parts of the block of flats were "non-domestic premises". But could a person who carried out repairs to such non-domestic premises be said to "use non-domestic premises made available to him as a place of work"? To say that he was was straining the English language. The council were seeking to equate "a place of work" with "a place at which any person has at any time to work". A place of work usually had a degree of permanence or continuity.

The Act was a penal statute. Contravention of a requirement imposed by an improvement notice was punishable by up to two years' imprisonment. No doubt section 4 would apply to a wide variety of cases but the present case was far from anything that the legislature had had in mind. The appeal should be allowed.

Solicitors: Penningtons; Mr. T. F. Neville.

Visiting Judge  
Judge Mark Rowland, of the Superior Court of Alaska, sat on the bench with Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Stocker and Mr. Justice Beldam in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on February 18.



The television ratings war heats up tonight with a new serial, *EastEnders*. Will it threaten *Coronation Street*? David Hewson reports

## Why this BBC soap must be a brand leader

The BBC tonight makes its most concerted plunge into television soap opera since the days of *Compact* and *Z Cars* in the 1960s.

In television terms, the production of *EastEnders*, on a newly-built Cockney Square in the centre of the corporation's new studios at Elstree, is a battle royal between Michael Grade, the BBC's new controller of BBC 1, and the ITV executives who used to number him among their ranks, as boss of London Weekend Television. The idea of a twice-weekly, year-round BBC soap originated with Bill Cotton four years ago when he occupied the seat which now belongs to Grade, largely thanks to Cotton's rise to become managing director, television.

But the scheduling and the tone of *EastEnders* will depend upon Grade, and they are crucial to the BBC's hopes of improving the ratings of its main channel. The uncertain science of predicting television ratings dictates that a viewer won't early in the evening is a viewer who tends to stick with the same channel for the rest of the night. If *EastEnders* - and *Wogan* - can perform the magic trick of securing viewers before the ITV soaps, *Coronation Street* and *Crossroads*, then, the argument runs, BBC 1's poor audience performance will be over.

Soap opera is the most successful television genre. From the slums of Rio to the suburbs of Reigate, the antics of *Dallas* grip viewers nightly. The dedication of soap viewers is astonishing, but, according to Dr Michael Tracey, head of the Broadcasting Research Unit in London, no one is quite sure why.

"There is very little hard research into soap, and what we have seems to make it more complex than we thought", according to Tracey. "It's a fascinating subject, but one we just don't know enough about."

Soap has a tremendous hold on its fans, and they run across the social spectrum. The television companies which produce it know the "hows" of soap production - the creation of strong characters, cliffhanger situations, and incessant scheduling in the same slot each week - but they are still in the dark over the "whys" of its success. Success it is, nevertheless, and one with which the BBC must come to terms.

Top soaps	
Programmes	Viewers*
1 <i>Coronation Street</i> (Granada)	18.95
2 <i>Crossroads</i> (Central)	15.2
3 <i>Emmerdale Farm</i> (Yorkshire)	14.8
4 <i>Dallas</i> (BBC Import)	14.1
5 <i>Dynasty</i> (BBC Import)	12.65

\*week ending February 10

*EastEnders* is part of the most costly area of television, drama. All of those who are connected with it make reasonable sounding arguments about why they cannot disclose its budget. It is difficult, for instance, to separate the cost of the technicians working on it at Elstree from the studio's overall budget. And producing *EastEnders* means savings through not making other programmes, so how do you add up the final bill?

The truth is simple. The reason no budget has been made public is that the costs are immense, certainly running into millions of pounds; and that kind of spending might not go down well in a year when a new licence fee must be negotiated. *EastEnders* is expensive not because the BBC is particularly profligate, but through the nature of the genre. Soap operas inevitably cost a fortune to mount but, if they are successful, repay the investment many times over in years to come. They become cheaper as they get older. And the fact that the initial capital required is so high is a positive boon to any soap opera producer.

If someone on high has decided to spend £5 million, for instance, setting up a new soap, who is going to have the courage to axe it after 26 weeks because it is getting a pasting in the press?

**'I felt that the South was entitled to its own soap'**

The long and expensive operation of putting *EastEnders* on the air began for real early last year. Julia Smith, a BBC producer with a proven track record dating from *Z Cars* days, was asked to come up with the basis for a new twice-weekly, year-round soap. Bill Cotton had initially supported the idea of turning the limited-run



The Square to rival the Street, Albert Square, the set for the BBC's *EastEnders*, with (left) a "resident", Linda Davidson as Mary Smith. Below, from left: Julie Goodyear, of *Coronation Street*; Victoria Principal, of *Dallas*; and Joan Collins, of *Dynasty*.

medical soap *Angels*, which Smith had also produced, into a 52-week series, but the idea ran into logistical problems.

Smith needed a substantial production team to cope with the schedules required - three separate production teams, in fact, each with four writers attached, working on a rolling basis to produce one hour of television every three weeks. The original idea would have demanded a high proportion of expensive location shooting since the BBC could not have afforded to tie up one of its drama stages for one series all year round. Then Elstree came on to the market because Central was told to shift its base to the Midlands, and the corporation, least at the oppor-

tunity to pick up the studios for training purposes and as a home for a new soap.

Julia Smith worked through a long list of suggested settings. "Lots of ideas were coming in and everybody was writing them, but none bowled me over. The usual medical ones were up for sale but I didn't like the idea. I knew all along what I really wanted to do, which was a series set in the East End of London. I'm a Londoner. All the other soaps come from a different part of the country and I felt that the South was entitled to its own. I think the Cockneys have a vitality and a basic humour which is a necessary ingredient for a soap."

The team then spent weeks touring the East - London

boroughs of Hackney and Tower Hamlets "just talking to people", according to Smith, rejecting the influences of some areas because they were becoming gentrified, and finally settling on a fictional square in the local Elstree.

The set has a remarkably real feel to it, from the slightly down-trodden corner pub to the mix of tatty housing and new flats, and the presence of a mixed population of black and white.

Smith sat down with her writer and over one weekend produced the biographies of 23 characters, a 60-page *East End Debutts* which has now been translated into a cast list of largely unknown performers.

**'We won't shoot people to keep viewers'**

*Dallas* and the other glossy American series do not come into Smith's definition of a soap. *Hill Street Blues* is the nearest they've got to soap opera. We will be, having

cliffhangers, you've got to have them in a soap, but we won't shoot people at the end of the episode to keep viewers hanging on the next one."

Her definition of the qualities of a good soap? "Good writing is absolutely essential. Believable characters of different age groups and behaviour patterns so that you're going to get a natural conflict of ideas. Some characters slightly larger than life so that people will either love them or hate them."

It is a common complaint among soap producers that the complex relationship with the audience deprives them of the right to dictate which characters become the heroes and villains of the piece. Smith says that one particular character who was

introduced into *Angels* as a hate figure eventually became regarded as the most likeable nurse in the series. The same sort of process is already starting with the episodes of *EastEnders* which have already been shot, she feels. Characters who were designed to have a particular image are changing and reacting to others in the cast.

"Some people are going to like some characters and some will hate the same ones. We have got a couple of very nice young Bengali characters whom I think everyone will like, and I hope that people won't even realize they're Bengalis."

If *EastEnders* makes the debut of most soap operas, it will have a lukewarm reception from the critics, low starting figures, and then a gradual build towards popularity.

Smith prefaces her prediction with the half-serious warnings: "I don't know if it's going to work yet. But I think we will start fairly strong, then there will be a dip because, in my humble opinion, we're starting too late in the year. Then it will start to make its own audience."

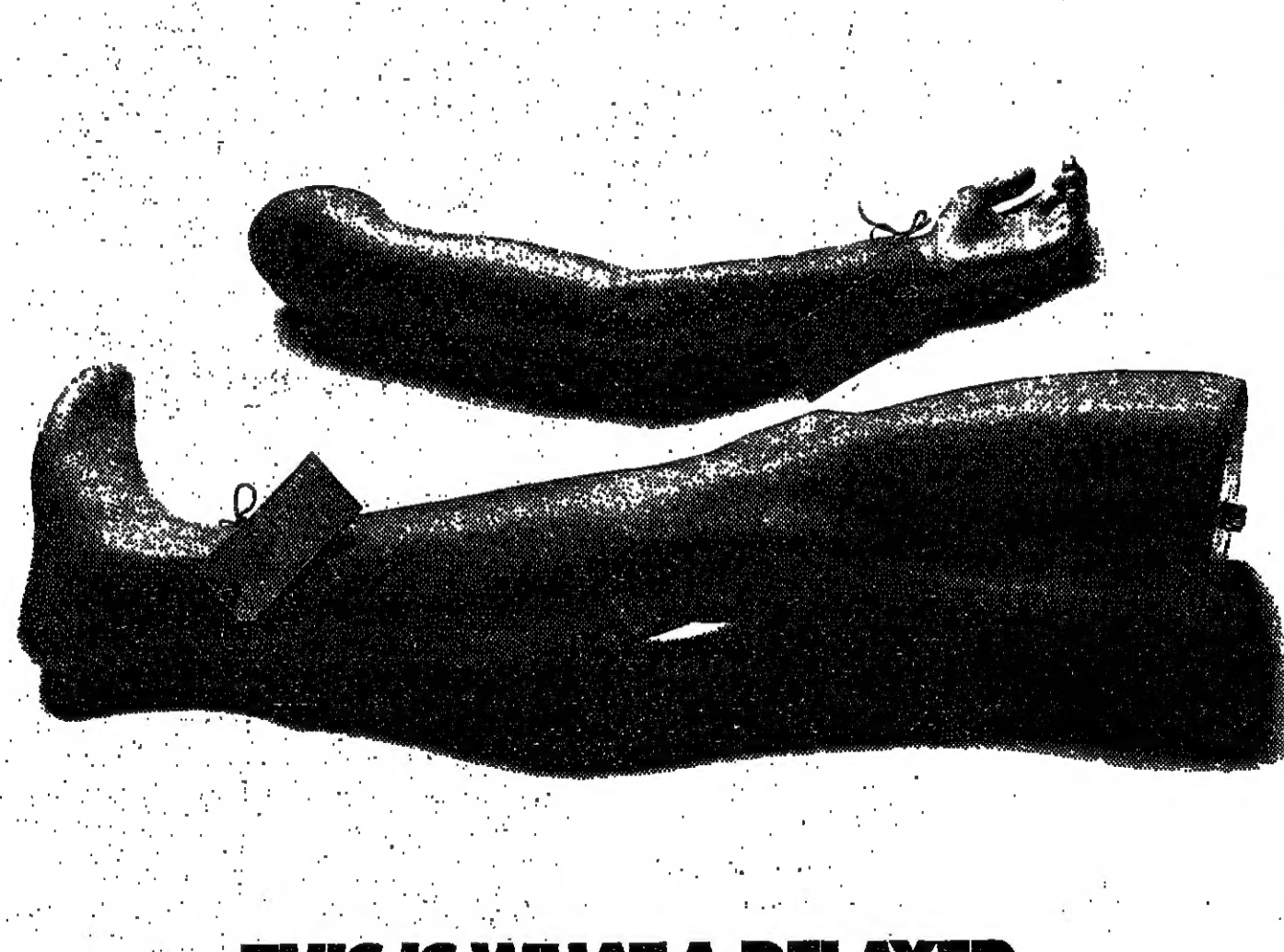
*EastEnders* will follow the well-established British soap tradition of introducing "social issues" into the goings-on of its small community.

"I've always thought that you can do an awful lot of information-giving through soap opera", says Smith. "One of the things we try to do with a programme is to make a lot of people ask why."

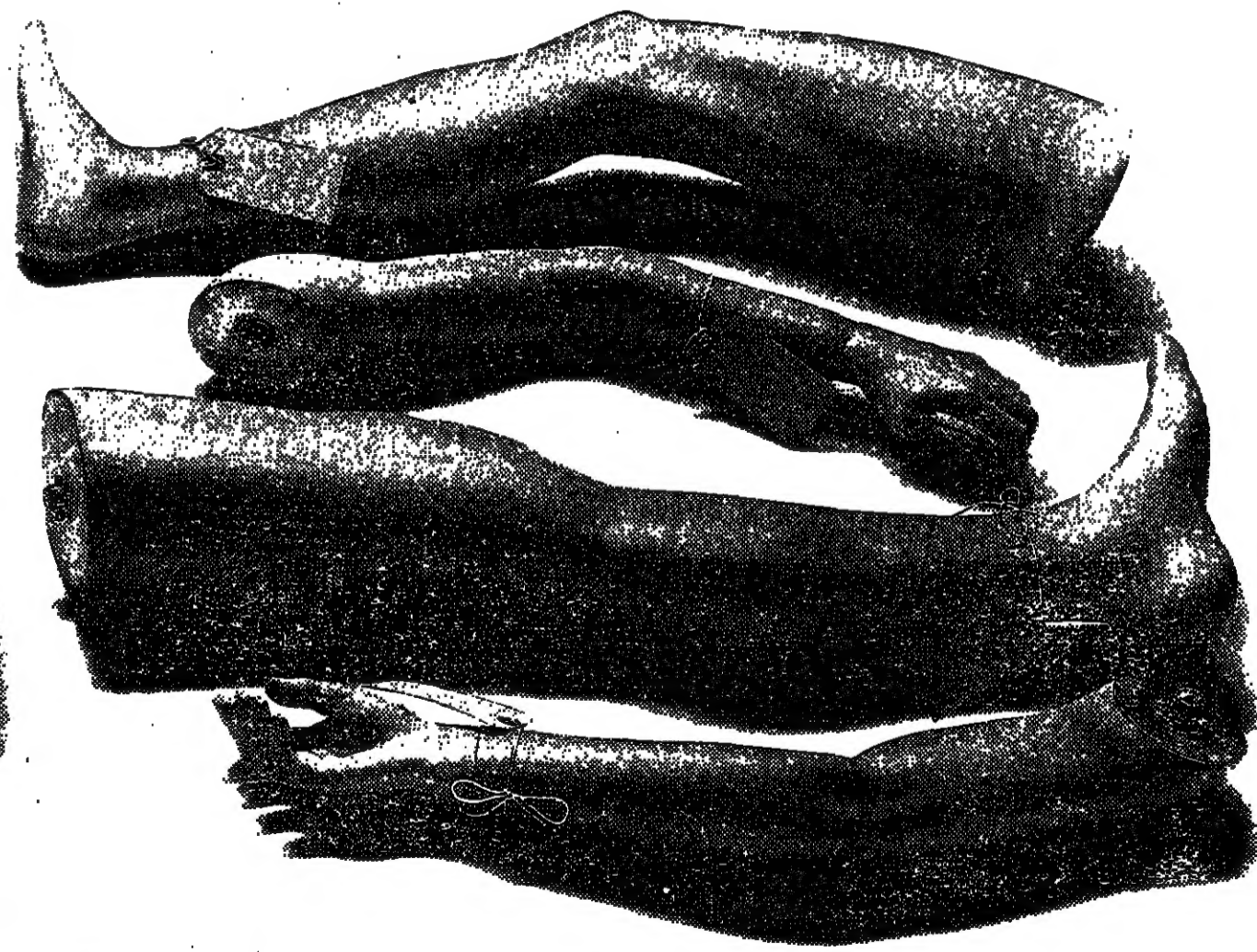
"In *Angels* we had some girls who did and some girls who didn't, some who were bad and some who were good, but we didn't say which ones were right. That all sounds pompous, though. One of our main aims is to entertain people and make them roar with laughter. We hope the comedy is going to be very strong."

"There are an awful lot of lonely people in the world who live in bed-sitters. If we can give them something, they can discuss over their shop counter the next morning then it's worthwhile. Soaps aren't only for families, they're important to a lot of people living by themselves, too."

**TOMORROW**  
The future of soap in a cable and satellite age



**THIS IS WHAT A DELAYED CONSIGNMENT COSTS OTHER CARRIERS.**



**AND THIS IS WHAT IT COSTS US.**

When an express delivery becomes a late delivery most carriers will hand back your money.

If one of ours is ever late, however, we guarantee to hand back rather more.

Exactly double your money, in fact.

This unique guarantee is such a costly penalty to us, that it also guarantees something far more important.

That it's a very rare occasion indeed when one of our express deliveries is late.

Equally rare is the company that can compete with our rates to or from nine European countries.

(In other words, we don't charge an arm and a leg, but we pay out two arms and two legs if we're ever late.)

The countries we operate to and from are the U.K. (including the Channel Islands), Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Republic of Ireland, Sweden and West Germany.

To all of which we can offer guaranteed daily door-to-door deliveries.

It's a service which has already attracted a wide range of clients.

At one end of the scale, for example, we work regularly for Daf, Hitachi, ICL, IBM,

JVC, Jaguar Cars Export, May & Baker and Volvo.

While at the other, we put in just as much effort for a one-man company making kites.

Indeed, we've delivered almost everything you can imagine on our fleet of hundreds of vehicles.

Except, as you might have guessed, arms and legs.

For our new 1985 Rates Brochure, just fill in the coupon.

Or phone us now on 01-591 8000 for express delivery of your brochure.

Head Office: Seabourne Express Ltd., 3-5 Thames Road, Barking, Essex IG11 0HB. Telephone: 01-591 8000. Telex: 896191/2. Fax: 01-591 2594. Please tick as applicable

Please send me your new 1985 Rates Brochure ☐

Please arrange for your local salesman to telephone for an appointment ☐

Name Mr/Ms \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

**SEABOURNE**  
European Express Delivery



The second of our series on the Armed Forces in the '80s looks at the changing face of today's rank and file recruits

# Thoroughly modern military

## BRITAIN'S FIGHTING FORCES



**Bull, Blanco and bawling RSMs are the folk memory of National Service. Few traces of them**

survive today. Instead, writes Colin Hughes, the emphasis is on technological know-how

The inherited memory of National Service still leaves most people outside the armed forces with a caricature of serving men's lives, consisting of bull, boots, and bawling RSMs. Few traces of this cliché survive, 40 years after the Second World War, as Colin Hughes has found, meeting and speaking with a cross-section of those who make up the ranks, ratings, and ground crew of the three services.

Enforced discipline, though still present, is increasingly overtaken by concern for welfare. The gulfs of rank and authority are steadily closing. And, from the four A level engineer to the unqualified infantryman, changing attitudes outside the forces have required new approaches in the closed and protected world inside. Some are intriguing, some have created tensions between old and new guards.

"What are you going to do, what are you going to do?" David Sayers, only six weeks in the Royal Engineers, is confronted, along with his troop, with his first "live" test in first aid in the field.

His shout has been bred in as a means of overcoming the inaction of shock when soldiers are confronted with maimed and bleeding bodies, in this case acted very realistically

**I have studied more in six weeks than I ever remember at school**

Private David Sayers, RE

with red dye. The test is intended to simulate a group of cooks injured by an exploded petrol cooker.

Speaking to Private Sayers would suggest that little has changed in the training of new recruits since the ending of National Service nearly a quarter century ago. "All I see when I close my eyes is boots, boots, boots."

His day starts with a 6am inspection, and ends at midnight in barracks preparing lecture notes. Lecture notes? "I have studied more in these six weeks than I ever remember at school."

The difference is that any of these recruits is free to leave during the first "short sharp shock" of training; in fact Private Sayers' group has already lost a third of its number.

"They were mostly lads who had joined just to get off the dole, who didn't really want to be in the Army at all." Unemployment marginally increases applications to the Army; it barely changes the number of entrants.

Private Sayers is one of the majority joining the Army today who have left secure jobs outside to sign up.

Most of the rest come direct from school or college. Recession affects the numbers leaving, not those coming in.

Their first stop has been the Army's own intelligence test, at Sutton Coldfield, which grades recruits from one to five. Those in the top three grades, and their proportion is rising, go into the technical "trade" corps, to work as mechanics, engineers, radio operators.

"I was a maintenance engineer in a hospital, well-paid but bored with the routine, doing the same thing every day." The majority sign on for three years, viewing the Army with what one officer called a "suck it and see" attitude.

In a Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers workshop at the Army Air Corps centre, Middle Wallop, Craftsman Colin Steadman is learning avionics in this case, working on helicopters.

He is a model of the new technical soldier: with four A levels from Manchester Grammar School, he finds nothing strange in being, though the most junior rank, more highly educationally qualified than any of his NCO tutors.

They in turn refer to him as a "student".

This time last year he was watching the rock band, The Jam, in concert, and working as a car insurance salesman. His friends are university students, reading medicine, or mining engineering. Past the initial "knocking into shape" of recruit training, the rank structure seems to impose no frustrating restrictions on him.

"My biggest surprise was the way we are treated by NCOs and officers. Once you know them, and accept their authority, you are really on first name terms. There is no 'yessir' nosir".

"I went back to my old office recently, and they didn't recognize me. They told me I walked as if I were marching. Frankly, the only thing I've noticed is that the Army makes me shave every morning, which impresses my father."

Formerly a soldier like him would have been entered for officer training, or turned away. The presence of his like is a source of deep discontent among older NCOs, who have been unable to adapt. They speak of "educated idiots", and "they don't teach you common sense". The degree to which formal rank hierarchies persist in different Army corps can be measured by the level of technical expertise demanded among their soldiers. It will take longer for the social change to filter down into infantry regiments, but it will come.

In the RAF it arrived long ago. The Tornado aircraft which electrical craftsman Sergeant Steve Brown services contains more than 100 computer boxes: there are four on the Army's newest Challenger tank.

There are some ground crew at the RAF station at Honington,



Bushman: Old camouflage, new weapon - the Carl Gustav anti-tank launcher

where Sgt Brown works, who barely uses his uniform under their white coats. The Army has heeded the warning carefully: the RAF has recently brought in a "guys and spanglers" policy of ensuring that all servicemen are kept thoroughly trained in weapons and combat skills.

Apart from that, Sgt Brown knows that his job is only slightly different from one he could easily have obtained in private industry: without the nuisance of being called out of his bed at 4am to exercise readiness for war.

So why did he stay, for 19 years so far? "Job security, and unions." His reasons are echoed throughout the services. "No one here is going to sack you unless you go totally stupid, though you may have to leave at 40. I thought about going outside once, but we often work alongside civilian engineers from the aircraft manufacturers, and I found I couldn't live with their attitude: 'At five o'clock we down tools.' There must be more to life than that."

Royal Marines' Sergeant Michael Collins won a Military Medal in the Falklands for leading a reconnaissance patrol and attack behind Argentine lines. Now he is urging new recruits over the gruelling assault courses and endurance tests

used to bring the commandos up to the peak of physical fitness which enabled him to "yomp" across the islands' boggy hills.

For those servicemen who did not go to the Falklands the war's main effect was to revive pride in their professionalism and give them a sense of public esteem. For Sgt Collins the fact of being called on to do the job for which he is trained forced a sudden rethink.

"Everything went two clicks to the right. I came back, and here we were all sitting in this building, teaching people how to use this super equipment, and sticking bayonets into plywood boards, and you know what it's like for real. The equipment is lost, and the people are real. But all the phrases about sensing leadership in battle came true."

"It isn't socially acceptable to kill a man, but that's what we had to do. I had to think, I'm going to find the enemy, and take him out. Frankly, I discovered I was good at it. I don't like killing, but that doesn't stop me getting pleasure from being good at what I'm trained to do."

His fellow Marines, like most soldiers, frown on "action men" comic book fantasists who would work anywhere as mercenaries. No serviceman can stay long without having to think hard about his role.

as one of Sgt Collins' officers told me later at the mess bar. "I was teaching some corporals recently, and I told them that they had to expect Soviet soldiers who would be just as good, just as professional as they are. They looked at me in disbelief."

The officer told them: "You know, there are merits to their system, just as there are merits to ours." The corporals paused a moment. Then one leant forward and asked: "Are you a communist?" As the lieutenant said, "It took him a moment to remember to say 'sir'."

Sergeant-Major Robert Buxton edged his way into the Royal Corps of Transport's Glamorgan Barracks in Duisburg, West Germany.

He knew he had been put forward to a promotion board, where all his annual reports (written by an ascending string of superiors on every serviceman) had been read and discussed. Inside he learnt that he had been recommended for promotion to Regimental Sergeant-Major. At 31, only 15 years after he joined the Army from a secondary modern in Taster, Yorkshire, he knows his chances of becoming an officer before his late thirties are very high.

Today's RSM is a long cry from

the heavy-chested bellowing brute fondly remembered by National Servicemen. Already Sgt-Major Brown's time is mostly taken up dealing with servicemen's welfare - the "mother of the firm", as the Germans call the RSM.

Climbing the promotion ladder is no longer a natural and inevitable progression for any serviceman. Most of those who do stay in want to make it a lifetime career, and begin competing from an early age to be one of the few who make it to the top NCO ranks and into the officers' mess. The rest leave, with a generous pay-off to settle and adjust to the strange, unsupported life outside.

In her surgery a floor below, the Glamorgan Barracks GP, Dr Karen Monaghan, picked out credit debt as the greatest social problem among the 55,000 British soldiers posted in Germany. Extra pay goes on videos, repayments fall behind as soldiers buy cheap Naafi liquor.

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has worked previously for the Navy, and believes that the longer periods of separation suffered there are, in many ways, easier to bear. "Navy wives knew what was coming to them. If they stick it, they become very independent, lead their own lives. The problems come when the husband returns, and expects to take over."

For Army wives, however, in Germany, it is a bit from the blue. Few can find work, and they are stuck on their own, with the husband occasionally dropping in. "It amazes me sometimes how much the Army mollycoddles them. They get everything laid on, from health care to shopping."

The telephone rang halfway through my chat to the Rev David Hewitt in his padre's office along the corridor. One of the RCF drivers had just heard that his family home had burnt down in England, and his sisters might be injured, and father was in prison. "Nowadays the Army will bend over backwards to help him out, probably fly him home for 10 days on compassionate leave."

Mr Hewitt believes that the stress of soldiers' lives, particularly in Germany, has steadily mounted over the past decade, as defence pressures rise, and manpower and resources grow ever tighter. He is well-qualified to judge. In 1974 he had to leave the Army for four years when he was wounded in the body during a terrorist ambush in Northern Ireland.

He sees nothing anachronistic in his position ministering to a largely agnostic flock. "Occasionally, soldiers have a crisis of conscience about what they do. I had one soldier recently who decided it was wrong to bear arms, and I helped to talk him through the dilemma. There is not one of the 700-odd people here who wants to go to war, but they are all pretty sure that it is they want to defend."

Defence is the one political issue most soldiers feel confident, and eager, to debate. Only a minority bother to register to vote, tending to look down on party politics. Officers occasionally run campaigns to persuade them to register, but it is probably the cumulative inculcation of their "apolitical" job as servants of the Queen and her government, which does most to persuade soldiers away from civilian politics.

The paradox among servicemen is that order and discipline is seen as a liberating factor in their lives. Easing the bonds of rank hierarchy, means enjoying considerable, albeit clearly defined system which they can easily understand.

Many senior NCOs and officers, however, voice concern for the future. As one naval officer said to me: "You can only tell a lad with five O levels to scrub a deck or pick up leaves so many times. It won't be long before he says 'this is beneath me, and he's gone.' The reverse was nearly expressed by the Army officer who, asked how the Army had changed, said: 'We have far more intelligent, thinking soldiers. No, not that it's just, we allow them to think now.'"

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has worked previously for the Navy, and believes that the longer periods of separation suffered there are, in many ways, easier to bear. "Navy wives knew what was coming to them. If they stick it, they become very independent, lead their own lives. The problems come when the husband returns, and expects to take over."

For Army wives, however, in Germany, it is a bit from the blue. Few can find work, and they are stuck on their own, with the husband occasionally dropping in. "It amazes me sometimes how much the Army mollycoddles them. They get everything laid on, from health care to shopping."

The telephone rang halfway through my chat to the Rev David Hewitt in his padre's office along the corridor. One of the RCF drivers had just heard that his family home had burnt down in England, and his sisters might be injured, and father was in prison. "Nowadays the Army will bend over backwards to help him out, probably fly him home for 10 days on compassionate leave."

Mr Hewitt believes that the stress of soldiers' lives, particularly in Germany, has steadily mounted over the past decade, as defence pressures rise, and manpower and resources grow ever tighter. He is well-qualified to judge. In 1974 he had to leave the Army for four years when he was wounded in the body during a terrorist ambush in Northern Ireland.

He sees nothing anachronistic in his position ministering to a largely agnostic flock. "Occasionally, soldiers have a crisis of conscience about what they do. I had one soldier recently who decided it was wrong to bear arms, and I helped to talk him through the dilemma. There is not one of the 700-odd people here who wants to go to war, but they are all pretty sure that it is they want to defend."

Defence is the one political issue most soldiers feel confident, and eager, to debate. Only a minority bother to register to vote, tending to look down on party politics. Officers occasionally run campaigns to persuade them to register, but it is probably the cumulative inculcation of their "apolitical" job as servants of the Queen and her government, which does most to persuade soldiers away from civilian politics.

The paradox among servicemen is that order and discipline is seen as a liberating factor in their lives. Easing the bonds of rank hierarchy, means enjoying considerable, albeit clearly defined system which they can easily understand.

Many senior NCOs and officers, however, voice concern for the future. As one naval officer said to me: "You can only tell a lad with five O levels to scrub a deck or pick up leaves so many times. It won't be long before he says 'this is beneath me, and he's gone.' The reverse was nearly expressed by the Army officer who, asked how the Army had changed, said: 'We have far more intelligent, thinking soldiers. No, not that it's just, we allow them to think now.'"

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the

girl gets to England she discovers what being married to a soldier is really like."

Dr Monaghan has wives on her books still in the teens, with three or four children. Their husbands are away half the year exercising near the East German border. Single soldiers, bored with the isolated barracks life, may end up marrying German girls. "The marriages rarely last," said Dr Monaghan. "Once the



## We'd prefer more tea and less sympathy.

Those of us who are blind share problems spared to sighted people. We get plenty of sympathy, but little action.

Many people think we get special cash allowances. We don't. In fact only 30,000 of us have enough income to qualify for a special tax allowance, (worth a maximum of only £2 a week).

A further 36,000 of us have to exist on Supplementary Benefit, and for being blind, all we receive is a princely £1.25 on top of the basic amount.

That leaves 64,000 of us who get neither.

And it gets worse. A possible levy on blank recording tapes could rob blind people of their closest link with the written word.

The Government are also proposing to remove the subsidy on NHS glasses. Visually handicapped people could have to pay £20-£30 more for glasses with expensive, complex lenses.

A little more thought could make life a lot easier for the 130,000 of us who are blind.



# Flair, fabric and flowers

Caroline Fox ran her fingers over the rich brocade material, watching its shiny surface ripple with small reflections. It wouldn't have worked as upholstery in her tiny London flat, but the luxurious fabric looked wonderful made up into a three-quarter length frock coat with double-breasted fastening. Caroline thought.

So clever of Scott Crolla and Georgina Godley to take fine furnishing fabrics and turn them into sumptuous, stylish fashion. Quite a trend they had started. Now all the bright fashion designers were turning to the period textiles of interior decoration - from Renaissance to baroque, rococo to Regency - and mixing the styles irreverently.

Walking out of Crolla into Dover Street, the first spring flowers in the window-boxes and a clear blue sky reminded Caroline of *The Sound of Music* (and of her recent skiing holiday in Austria). Julie Andrews as Maria had seen the possibilities of the patterned curtains and bedcovers in her room and had made pretty play clothes for the children. Caroline wished for all that fabric now - she could have made a complete spring wardrobe.

In Piccadilly, she stopped at Simpsons to admire a tapestry coat by Betty Jackson, so striking in

vermillion, Saxe blue and buttercup yellow flowers worked on a white ground. On her income it would be too extravagant a purchase, but she lingered to admire the modern way the designer had mixed the embroidery with clean-cut linen separates.

Jumping off the bus five minutes later, Caroline decided to pop into Laura Ashley, always a good source of fresh and pretty clothes, well suited to the romantic English nature. She hoped to find an outfit for her friend's country wedding in April and soon spotted an enchanting cotton lawn dress in a soft pink and blue rose print that had a 1930s style collar and big bow. Looking quickly at the price tag, her spirit lifted. It was £34.95. A dream of a dress, she thought. As she hurried to the counter, Caroline saw some pastel cotton ankle socks - and promptly bought those too.

Caroline wondered if she had been too hasty in her purchases as she entered Liberty - absolutely her favourite London store and always full of the new design ideas. Upstairs, a profusion of flowery patterns were massed together on the new spring ranges that had just arrived, making a dazzling display that reminded Caroline of her parents' cottage garden. Big, bold stylized blooms, tiny rosebuds and sprigged springtime flowers were strewn on the Liberty print fabrics and arranged among exotic chinoiserie designs.

Caroline glanced at the Annabelle Linda flounced dresses but they seemed a little fussy for her now; she sighed as she remembered the May balls of her college days. Instead, she looked on the Wendy Dagworthy mixed print separates, Monsoon's tropical flower dresses and Artwork's rococo-inspired screen-printed cotton knits.

Excited by the prospect of more furnishing fabric to come, Caroline headed off to Fenwick to buy a big shirt as a birthday present for her younger sister, Claudia, and chose a sporty style bursting with brightly coloured blooms at a good price. On the way out, she stopped to look at the daisy-shaped earrings and bracelets in coloured glass and the wide range of pearly necklaces.

Inside Harrods, Caroline paused

Make-up by Ariane  
Hair by Sally Francouk for Vincent  
Lonnro, 62 Duke Street W1  
Photographs by EAMONN McCABE



Carnation printed creamy cotton skirt £79.50, also sky and Wedgwood blue; palest pink cotton knit sleeveless polo top £45, cardigan £58.50. All by Mulberry from The Mulberry Shop, 11-13 Gees Court W1; Liberty, Regent Street W1; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge. Lace tights by Pretty Polly from The Sock Shop, Pearl rope from Sloane Pears, 40 Sloane Street SW1. Tortoiseshell glasses £49.50 and chain £3.50. For Eyes, 21 James Street WC2; Bournemouth; Leicester and branches. White leather 'golfing' shoes £59, also navy, from Pied a Terre, Old Bond Street W1; Brighton and branches.

to show her flat-mate, who worked in the book department, her new clothes. After an enthusiastic but brief chat about her successful morning, she took the escalator to the Way in department on the fourth floor. Jane Stott's charming old world chintz-style roses printed on crisp cotton and mixed with chaste white damask caused Caroline to wonder if she could afford these as well.

Looking at her Swatch watch, Caroline hurried downstairs to take a bus to Kensington. Twenty



minutes later, she was standing in Hyper Hyper, bewitched by a striped brocade corset reminiscent of a 17th century bodice. Moving on from the Rep Party shop, she drifted slowly around the two floors, mesmerized by the fancy furnishing fabrics used for fantasy clothes that were lined up wall to wall. Pam Hogg's rich hippy-look polo tops and leggings were in panne velvet and a flock effect fabric that reminded her of a local Chinese restaurant. Rachel Auburn had dress-to-kill lacy stockings and mini skirts in swags of heavy cotton chintz splashed with cerise and verdant green roses.

Floppy organzas, multi-coloured tapestry materials and printed cottons festooned with flowers in vibrant colours made Caroline wonder if the designers had been inspired by *Amadeus*. At Gems, pieces of jewellery lavishly embellished with crystal, gemstones and baroque pearls heightened her passion for extravagant fashions. Who would have thought we are living in a nuclear age, she pondered, waiting for the bus to go home.

Christine Pinnell  
Suzy Menkes is on holiday



Wild flower Liberty print and Tana Lawn big shirt dress £93, matching trousers £65, assorted rosy and hyacinth blue patterns by Wendy Dagworthy from Liberty, Regent Street W1 from next week. Rosy patterned gloves £3.99 by Extras; ankle socks £1.95 by Av-Suz; both at Hyper Hyper, 26-40 Kensington High Street W1. White leather sandals £99 from Pied a Terre, 44 Old Bond Street W1; South Molton Street W1; 14 Sloane Street SW1; Dukes Lane, Brighton.



Above: Richly coloured tapestry effect cropped jacket £40 and matching trousers £34 in screen-printed cotton by Unholy Alliance at Hyper Hyper. Rose pink organza shirt £55 by Ponce. Printed paisley belt £29 by Columbine Instant White. Lemon socks £1.95 by Av-Suz. Canvas floral pumps £39.99 by Office Shoes. All from Hyper Hyper, 26-40 Kensington High Street W1. Brass drop earrings £24.50 from XYZ, 74 Heath Street, Hampstead NW3. Antique-effect brooch at neck from a range at Fenwick of Bond Street W1. Red leather gloves £17.95 by Denis from Selfridges and leading department stores.



Left: Toile de Jouy fabric waistcoat £75, assorted designs, from Flex menswear. The Trocadero Centre, Piccadilly W1. White fine cotton big shirt with self-patterned silky bib from £37.75 by Jane Scott for Way In Harrods. Rosy chintz cotton trousers £60 by Crolla, 35 Dover Street W1. Drop pearl brooch £9.95 by Pure Fabrication at Hyper Hyper, 26-40 Kensington High Street W1. Pearly bracelets from £9.25 at Liberty, Regent Street W1. Tapestry patterned cap £8.50 by Unholy Alliance at Hyper Hyper, 26-40 Kensington High Street W1.



## Fresh faces for spring

Make-up is doing an about face for spring. Gone with the wind are the defined, dramatic lip and eye lines on the white powdered complexion of winter's hard face. Instead, pretty and pastel, fresh as a daisy colours are blooming on youthful, glowing skin.

The flower as a symbol of feminine beauty plays an important part in the return to romance. The Petals collection by Elizabeth Arden has the new look hint of pink foundation, called Alabaster Rose. The key to the light and airy spring make-up is harmonising the

colours and balancing the focal points - no area is stronger than any other in the majority of the colour range.

Eyes are subtly shaded, always in two or more tones, like Yardley's Cherry Blossom pink and pearlescent Spring Lilac eyeshadow duo from their Bouquets of Colour collection. Lips should be dewy soft in colours like Pink Camellia or a coral-toned English Rose, also from Yardley.

The make-up houses have taken a shine to the healthy outdoor look. Cheeks flush warmly with Helena Rubinstein's new gel blushers called Berry Accents - transparent colours that glide on and give a delicate sheen (from the Cascade Garden Look).

The new hues should be applied with the touch of a watercolour artist, running pools of colour into others and using white to sharpen up the pastel spectrum. Pale Kohl pencils give eyes a wide-awake look. Maybelline have a pistachio green in their Confessionary Colours range and Boots No 7's Pale but Interesting has Pure White Fashionline Kohl Pencil to use inside the eyelid. White nails are a wider, high fashion idea for spring - try No 7's Simply White platinum pearl nail enamel.

Mary Quant has gone one step further and added pastel mascara in her Beyond the Pale collection. The Dusk Pink and Dawn Lilac Action Lash mascara can be used on their own,



Elizabeth Arden's pastel



Yves Saint Laurent's rainbow

or to highlight the ends of darker lashes.

Clarity and purity of colour are the themes of the sophisticated spring face. Ultima II's The New Face of Colour and Light and Estée Lauder's Colour Transparencies ranges work to achieve a luminous quality. Guerlain have two colour palettes in their 'Insolites' range; the warm tones are labelled Orange and the delicate pastels are called Auroras.

Moving away from the English countryside to the tropical foliage of South Sea islands, Yves Saint Laurent's collection has a refreshingly bright flamingo Pink lipstick, which is worn with turquoise

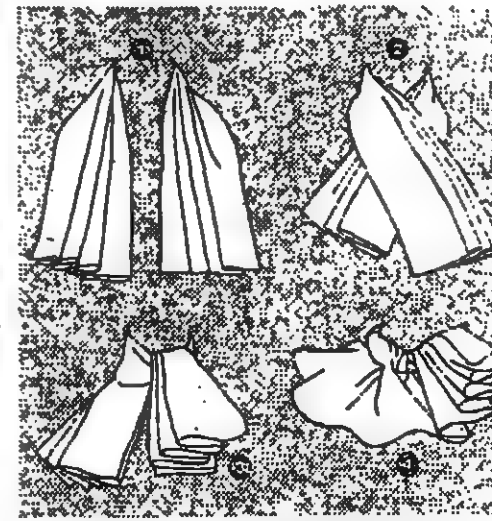
and green lagoon eyeshadow. Yellow is a strong impact colour in many of the new ranges, often appearing as primrose for the eyes. Water Babies from Miners has a lipstick called 'Lemon Sole'.

Christian Dior has found Les Parfums and sets soft eyes against lively lips. The products have exotic names like Goldfish Red and Papagayo. Revlon suggest creating your own look with colours from their Tropic of Revlon collection.

The end of the rainbow is on the beauty counters, where the many-coloured treasures are arriving in two weeks.

C.P.

## Tying the knot



Scarf style: the collarlette by Hermès. 6 Fold four pleats. 8 and 9 Tie a knot, keeping folds in place. 10 Pull upmost end down, then through the band. Repeat with other end and spread to your fancy.

The patterned scarf is being revived as an important fashion accessory for the spring season. Worn round the neck, rather than as last year's headwrap, the scarf adds a splash of colour and pattern and, if it has a designer label, is a comparatively cheap way to give any outfit instant chic.

Floral designs are blossoming on silk and chiffon, boldly painted in brilliant colours, tied prettily round the necks of young style-setters - male and female alike - and fastened with a brooch. Gucci and Hermès scarves, especially old designs borrowed from mother's wardrobe,

work as headscarves with the Grace Kelly-look capri pants and twinsets currently in the shops.

The scarf is traditionally associated with The Establishment in Britain - worn by the Royal Family and carried as a status symbol by the Sloane Ranger. The scarf department at Liberty of Regent Street has its own design studio and sells almost one hundred thousand each year.

In France, a scarf is *de rigueur* for all ages - whether you are wearing jeans or a sharp suit. The French have turned tying a scarf into an art form

and Hermès of Paris have produced a colour booklet showing 15 ideas for scarf wit. Hermès have made more than 750 striking designs since 1938 which sell worldwide, concentrating on horse, flower and hunting themes. Prices start at £68 (the booklet is available with a scarf purchase) for the fine quality silks, from their London shops at 155 New Bond Street and 3 Royal Exchange, EC3.

A simple cravat, an elaborate flower bloom 'cockade' - an imperial-style waist sash - the creative possibilities are part of the scarf's allure as a classic.

## Angela Gore



### Classical Flannel

short jacket - draped shoulders - length 28", 30" or 32". Matching skirt with elasticated waist - side seam pockets - self belt. Length 29" with two belt holes and full lined polyester taffeta. Dark grey. OR post brown. Skirt and cravat in fine cotton lawn. Beige-blue and red rose flowers on natural. Made in our New workroom - sent within 28 days and returned if unsuitable (12.36 bust, 38 hips, 14.38B, 40C, 104-106, 42H) and 104-106 44H.

Jacket £32.00 - Skirt £28.00

Printed shirt £27.80

ANGELA GORE LTD.

Henbury Manor, Elham, Canterbury, Kent - Elham 582

See us at the London Fashion Week





## THE TIMES DIARY

### Charted waters

Narendra Sethia, formerly a junior officer on HMS Conqueror, issued a libel writ against the *Mail on Sunday* yesterday for an article alleging that he had stolen the submarine's log book - a suggestion he has repeatedly denied. Ironically the article was written by one Chester Stern - chief of the Scotland Yard press bureau for five years until 1982. What Sethia does not deny is that he left the submarine on its return from the Falklands with several of its Admiralty charts. A mole who has seen Sethia's diaries tells me that on June 28, 1982, Sethia was invited to "help himself" to them by a Conqueror fellow officer - and did so to help him on a planned round-the-world voyage. Sethia has returned those still in his possession to the Scotland Yard detectives still scouring St Lucia for the log book (*Mail on Sunday* reports that it has been found have been discounted). For the rest I'm told they should look beneath the glass-tops of the tables in the island's Chart House restaurant.

### Bar one

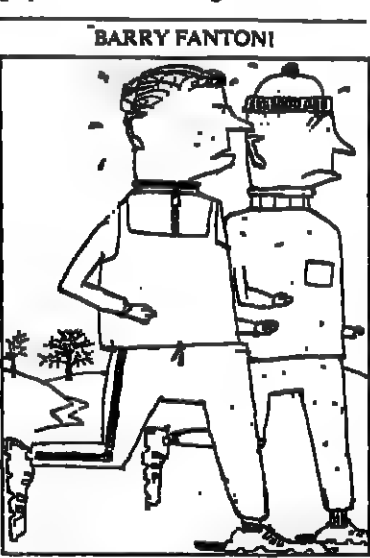
As Lord Lewin waits to hear if he is to be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act, he may be relieved to hear that the MoD has exercised flexibility in at least one case. I am told that during the Falklands war an employee at GCHQ was heard to declare in a Cheltenham pub that the San Carlos landings were imminent. Several of her colleagues reported her, horrified at this apparent breach of the Act, and an internal inquiry was launched. It is understood her case was dropped by senior GCHQ officials before being referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Yesterday GCHQ refused to comment.

### Wait for it

Sex before marriage is condemned by Sir Gerry Vaughan, a former Health Minister, in a new video, *Let's Talk About Love*. It shows two girls being pressured by their boy friends to have sex. The first says yes, the other no. The first ends up unhappy, single and a waitress. The second "goes into higher education" and gets happily married. Sir Gerry, who then launches into his own non-sex-before-marriage sermon, tells me: "Personally I don't see what's wrong with being a waitress. We need more waitresses in this country."

### Connections

After Joan Ruddock's recent experience in which she heard a snatch of her own conversation repeated after she had finished making a phone call, I hear further bizarre telephone stories. Two CND members have approached the National Council for Civil Liberties after callers to their numbers were fobbed off with "Sorry I'm out, please speak after the tone" messages. Neither, strangely, has an answering machine.



'Not the London Marathon - I'm training for the next Zola Budd demo'

### Saturation

The National Union of Students conference at Easter could be a riot. The ultra-right Federation of Conservative Students, campaigning to end the NUS closed shop, plans to wreck proceedings by putting up ten candidates for each of the eight elected NUS posts. With each candidate entitled to a five-minute speech, and allowing for the inevitable bickering, the election could occupy an entire day of the four-day conference. Not for nothing is the saboteurs' slogan: "We sank the Belgrano: We'll sink the NUS."

### Wrong impression

The Hayward should be a 'people's picture gallery'. The people of London do not really use it, said the GLC arts committee chairman, Peter Pitt, in September, defending the GLC decision to evict the Arts Council. How unfortunate. Since January 30, as the Arts Council is swift to point out, 80,000 people have flocked to the Renoir exhibition there.

### Waste not...

Denis Thatcher cannot be too upset by the dollar's strength. In November Atwoods, the waste disposal company of which he is deputy chairman, bought a Florida company called Industrial Waste Services Inc for £19.2m - nearly three times Atwoods' own net worth. A shrewd move. As the pound has fallen, the value of Atwoods' dollar-oriented shares, of which Thatcher had 3,000 at the last count, has risen most satisfactorily: by about 25 per cent in a month to 109p.

PHS

# Making allowances for jobs

by Sarah Hogg

Britain has dragged on too long with a tax-benefit system quite inappropriate for a country with well over three million registered unemployed. The Government's review of benefits ticks on, and there are signs of change. Tax policy in next month's budget, but indications so far suggest that ministers have failed to make the right connections.

Consider this lunatic combination: the supplementary benefit system makes it hardly worthwhile for any unemployed family man to take a part-time job, but the national insurance system encourages the creation of part-time jobs by making part-timers about 20 per cent cheaper to employ. Meanwhile, the income tax system discriminates against "economically inactive" wives (the technical phrase which encompasses child-care mothers, whose working hours would make a Taiwanese textile worker blench), thus pushing them into part-time employment.

The consequences are not surprising. During the last year for which we have detailed figures (to September 1984) the number of employed people in Britain actually rose - by about 150,000. But registered unemployment did not fall. Virtually the whole increase was in part-time jobs, filled mainly by married women.

Of course we need to create

far more new jobs, and none of the changes suggested here should distract from that. But we also need to remove unhelpful distortions in the way new jobs are supplied and filled.

First, benefits. Since the economy is shifting from manufacturing to services, which need much more part-time labour, it is only fair to redesign the benefit system to provide some incentive for registered unemployed to take on part-time work. At present anything more than a few pounds of earnings simply reduces their benefit, few part-timers offer high enough pay to lift them above supplementary benefit level altogether. What's more, wives are caught in the same trap.

Next, national insurance, which has encouraged the shift to part-time work by freeing the employers of those working up to, say, 15 hours a week of an increasingly burdensome tax. This imposes a penalty on those just above the threshold: once crossed, contributions must be paid on all earnings, not just (as in the income tax system) on the slice above the threshold.

The simple solution discussed by the Institute for Fiscal Studies in its *Budget Briefing*, published today, is to fuse national insurance and income tax. But the tax structure makes its own contribution to the

problem. The income tax system grudgingly allows married couples with a "non-working" wife roughly one-and-a-half times the single person's allowance but hands out two-and-a-half times the single allowance if both are able to work.

Suppose, instead, that every married couple were simply to be given two single allowances, irrespective of whether one or both worked. In today's money, this means an increase in the "married allowance" to £4,010 a year from £3,155. But for a married couple also claiming the wife's earned income allowance, it would mean a drop from today's allowances of £5,160.

So far, couples of whom both spouses are working have benefited most from the steady rise in real earnings and higher tax thresholds. As the IFS points out, the vast majority of those "taken out of tax" by the Government with cross-the-board increases in tax thresholds are not in those groups the change was intended to help: people caught in the "poverty trap" caused by the present overlap of tax and benefits.

Those trapped are mainly men whose wives do not work, usually couples with young children. They are normally just too far above the tax threshold to benefit from small general increases, which help mainly part-time working wives or pensioners.

A change in the system of allowances would create a big increase in the family breadwinner's tax threshold and a greater incentive to work. It should actually save some money, which could then be distributed to sweeten the pill of reform. Any objections that the Chancellor was trying to "cure unemployment by forcing women to stay at home" would be unfair, since the change would merely remove the excessive disadvantage now inflicted on those who do not work.

The IFS objects, more reasonably, that such a change would impose a 30 per cent tax rate on all wives' earnings; but this is an unfavourable way of describing their exceptional advantage of an option to apply their tax allowances to their own or their spouse's earnings. (This use of gender is merely a convenient shorthand: the reform should be non-discriminatory and apply to whomsoever is the marriage's second earner.) Couples could still apply for entirely separate assessment, as higher-earning couples do today.

But every reform throws up its losers. So the Chancellor would be best advised to use this budget to trace out a map for reform, rather than spring on us change that would inevitably be resisted. Make a start, however, he must.

## Michael Hornsby on the missing element in South Africa's reforms

Johannesburg

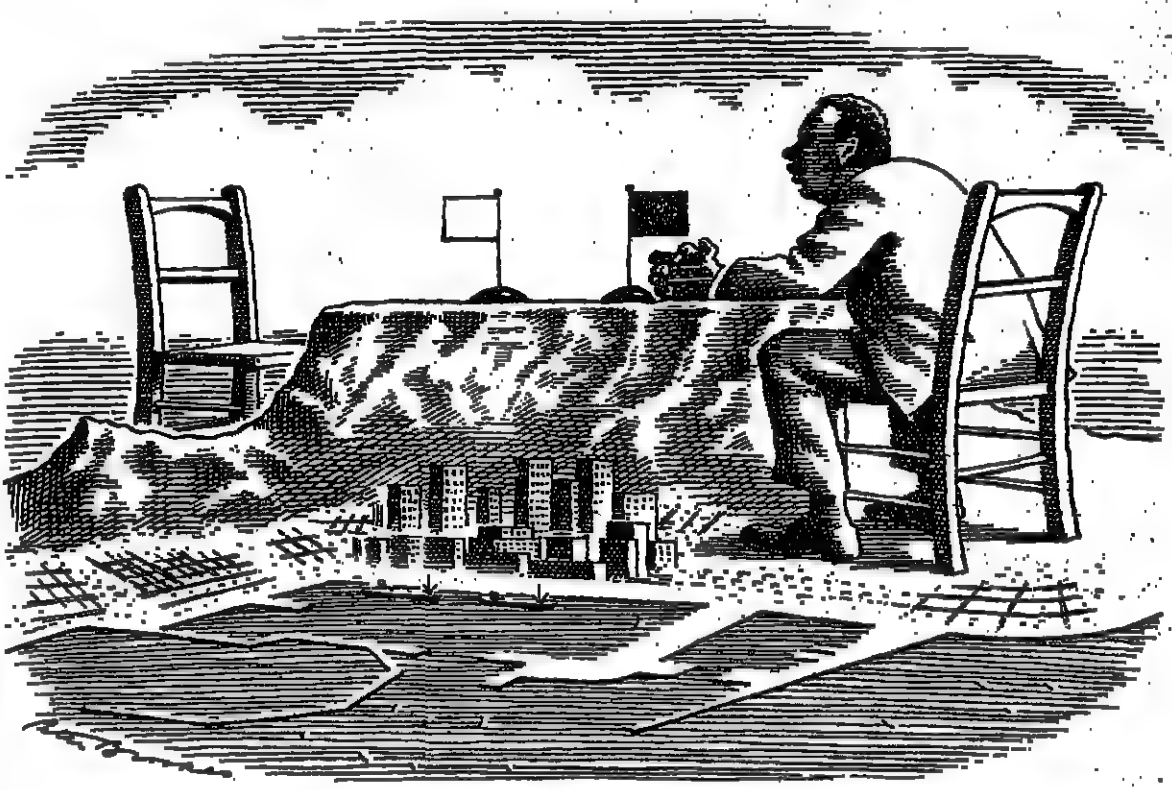
The three weeks since the start of the first working session of South Africa's new three-race parliament, for whites, Indians and mixed-race Coloureds, have seen an astonishing flurry of reformist and apparently conciliatory initiatives by the government. The dropping yesterday of the state's case against the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, who had been accused of wilfully uttering untrue allegations of police atrocities in Namibia, may have been designed in part to avoid damaging this new mood, as well as to prevent the public airing of damaging evidence.

That the case should have been brought at all is a reminder of the knee-jerk belligerence which is so often the government's reaction to all criticism. Similarly, the renewed violence at the Crossroads squatter settlement near Cape Town is evidence that the government has still to come to grips with the underlying causes of tension and unrest. But change, or at least the possibility of it, suddenly looks a more tangible reality than at any time in the last six years. If tyrants as Dr. Tloqueville said, are at their most vulnerable when they begin to reform, then President P. W. Botha seems to be in for an unsettling time.

During the first few months after he replaced the discredited John Vorster as prime minister in September, 1978, Botha made a number of reformist speeches that raised hopes at home and won him plaudits abroad. The legalization of black trade unions in the following year seemed to confirm this early promise, but otherwise the record has been disappointing. His main achievements have been the deeply flawed new parliament, which is still based on apartheid and leaves the African two-thirds of the population without a vote, and a more detente-oriented regional diplomacy on which it is too early to pass a verdict, not least because of the opposition to it from within Botha's own military establishment.

Now there is tentative evidence that Botha, clothed in the presidential dignity conferred on him by the new constitution introduced last September, has at last decided to lead from the front, ignoring the foot-dragging of the conservatives inside and outside his ruling National Party (NP). He has a clear four years before the next general election in which, if he chooses, he could profoundly change the nature of South African society. At the age of 69, and at the end of a long career during which he has been chiefly an orthodox Afrikaner politician, it is at least possible that he is now looking beyond the tribal and squabbling white tribe to the more distant judgment of posterity.

In Cape Town last month the president's aides were encouraging journalists to read more rather than less into his speech opening parliament. A markedly more conservative gloss was put on the president's remarks by two of the leading contenders to succeed him, Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, and F. W. de Klerk, Minister of Home Affairs and



## When will Botha sit down with the blacks?

The NP's powerful Transvaal provincial leader, Botha know they have to retain a hold on right-wing opinion if they are to fight off any future challenge from the breakaway Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht, the former cabinet minister who led a revolt against the government's modest reforms three years ago.

The President's address to parliament was certainly a sharp break with previous apartheid dogma. He promised new "political structures" for Africans at central government level; indicated the government's willingness to modify the tribal homelands system to allow Africans to retain South African citizenship (the transfer of citizenship to the "homelands" has hitherto provided the rationale for denying Africans political rights); announced that Africans would be able to acquire freehold title outside the "homelands", thereby overturning a ban in force since 1913; and set up a new "negotiating forum" on which African leaders and, it now transpires, spokesmen for other race groups will be invited to discuss future constitutional development.

A few days later came the president's offer of a conditional amnesty to Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), and other leading political prisoners. Mandela has since rejected the offer, but in terms that seem to leave open the possibility of negotiation between the two men. There

followed in quick succession the government's announcement that "free trade zones" would be opened soon to all races in "white" cities; the declaration of a moratorium on forced population removals pending the outcome of a government review of African resettlement; and the setting in train, albeit reluctantly, of parliamentary procedures which could lead this year to abolition of the laws banning sex and marriage across the colour line.

The proposed negotiating forum is at least a recognition that the debate about the country's future, has to embrace a much wider range of opinion than hitherto. All those committed to peaceful change, says the government, are eligible to take part. The trouble is that this would appear to rule out not only the ANC but above-ground organizations such as the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the black consciousness group Azapo. Even proponents of economic disinvestment in South Africa, it seems, could be excluded on these grounds.

In rejecting Botha's offer of release, which stipulated that he must unconditionally renounce violence, Mandela made the point that the ANC had resorted to guerrilla tactics only after it was prohibited from engaging in non-violent political activity; he and his colleagues had proposed in vain a round-table conference or national convention to three of Botha's predecessors. Mandela challenged the president to show that he was

different from these other Afrikaner leaders.

Could Botha's forum become Mandela's round-table? It is a measure of the change that has occurred in the last few months that this question can even be posed.

It would take great political courage for Botha to grant an unconditional amnesty to Mandela and other imprisoned ANC leaders. There is the further difficulty that it is not clear what common ground Mandela and Botha could find on which to begin a dialogue, since what appears to be the minimum demand of the one - black majority rule - is the one thing that is absolutely non-negotiable for the other.

In his speech to parliament Botha made an important departure by recognizing openly for the first time that the African majority must be given say in the central government. He remains wedded, however, to the concept of separate political structures for each race group. Until he is prepared to grasp the nettle of a single political system for all races, and the ultimate surrender of exclusive white political control which that implies, it is difficult to see a basis for any constitutional compromise.

Botha has been under pressure in recent months from influential circles in the white community - and not just liberals - to open talks with the ANC. It is entirely possible that his offer to Mandela was a wholly cynical one, intended to elicit an uncompromising reply which could be used to demonstrate the futility of even trying to start such a dialogue.

It is interesting, however, that Botha has also recently taken the precaution of mending his fences with Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, the ambitious leader of South Africa's six million Zulus, as if to show that Mandela is not the only credible black politician to talk to. Botha and Buthelesi share a common opponent in the ANC.

"Sidon is a Sunni Muslim town", a rich Shia businessman was complaining over his breakfast last week. "But we will soon outnumber the Sunnis. And not long from now, Sidon will be ours." The Shias now equate numerical strength with the right to control cities, just as the Christians of Lebanon once did. Outbreeding has become a political act in southern Lebanon.

But there are those who would wish to prevent this. The Saudis are desperate to ensure that Sidon remains a Sunni city - this is reportedly one of the conditions they have attached to economic help for Lebanon. The Syrians, too, have already crushed Shia militancy in Baalbek. None of the Arab powers supporting the Lebanese government wants a powerful Shia movement in the country.

That is one reason why, when the Israelis have moved yet further southward, when the guerrilla movement has been still further encouraged by the government in Beirut, the resistance in the south may find itself betrayed by the very nation for which it claimed it was fighting.

Robert Fisk

Roger Scruton

## The miracle that lifted the mask

Recently there occurred a publicly attested miracle. Against everything that we can know or surmise of the inscrutable workings of communist government, four Polish police officers were charged, tried, convicted and sentenced for the murder of a priest. That the trial was in many ways a travesty of justice need not concern us; what is important is that it occurred. Nobody really knows why it occurred, although doubtless this event, like every event, could be given a full and convincing explanation by an omniscient scientist.

We are not omniscient: we can be certain only that a breach - momentous and unforeseeable - transfigured the metallic face of communism, like a sudden smile upon the face of a corpse. But its meaning is there for all to witness. The impersonal tyranny which has ruled over Poland for 40 years, heedless of the cries of millions, suddenly broke its posture and, crazily, with unpractised movements, uttered a stuttering apology. Had he lived, Father Popieluszko could not have achieved such a transformation. But his lonely death, shook the world, and caused the unspeakable to speak.

Hume argued that it is irrational to believe in miracles, since it is always more probable that the testimony of a witness is erroneous than that a law of nature has been momentarily set aside. But Hume's assumption is false. Miracles occur not when nature is set aside, but when it is transfigured by a meaning.

Our understanding of the miracle is like our understanding of the person. When we see another smile, we see human flesh moving in obedience to electrical impulses in the nerves. No law of nature is suspended in this process: we smile not in spite of, but because of, nature. Nevertheless, we understand a smile in quite another way: not as flesh moved mechanically, but as spirit, freely revealed. A smile is always more than flesh for us, even if it is only flesh.

A miraculous event is one which wears, for us, a personal expression. We may not notice this expression, just as someone may stare at a portrait, see all the lines and colours that compose it, and fail to see the face. The defect of miracles is not that they defy the law of nature, but that of necessity they cannot recur. If we had the experience, but missed the meaning, then for us the meaning is lost.

The Catholic Church is rightly cautious in canonizing its martyrs and normally requires an attested miracle as the sign of beatification. It seems to me that Father Popieluszko's spirit worked such a miracle and that the question of his sainthood depends only on the nature of his death. Some will argue that he was a martyr to his faith.

Peter Kellner

## Where the skiing resorts slip up

Scandals come in many shapes and sizes. The decision to prosecute Clive Ponting was one; the escalating cost of Trident another. But in our everyday lives the most irritating scandals tend to possess a far more mundane quality. A fortnight ago the question I most wanted answering was not why MPs were kept in the dark about the absence of Marmite in the Alps.

Each winter my wife and I go skiing, now our children are learning. We pride ourselves - to be more accurate, I pride my wife - on preparing for our holidays with great care. The obvious cliché would be to say that our holidays are planned like military operations, but we reckon on having a far lower cock-up rate than most generals.

Some of the major decisions are easy. Timing, for example: we normally go about a month after Christmas. It is still low season, so prices are relatively cheap; yet the snow is likely to be at its best. Location, too: we have learnt from experience that purpose-built resorts may be less beautiful than picturesque villages, but they provide better skiing.

This year we went to Isola 2,000 in the French Alps. The number in the name relates to the height of the resort: it is 2,000 metres above sea level. We enjoyed the conditions during a fortnight in the traditional resorts at lower altitudes had unseasonably poor snow. For skiers, as opposed to connoisseurs of traditional Alpine architecture, Isola is ideal. The only time we had to queue for more than five minutes for any lift was on the middle Sunday, when we had to contend with day-trippers. All then, went well - except for the Marmite.

The point should be familiar to anyone who has studied welfare economics. For free market competition to work properly, 14 conditions (as listed by my economics undergraduate days) must be met: a large number of suppliers, a large number of consumers, and so on. One of the conditions is perfect information: consumers must have full and free access to accurate and complete knowledge about the products and services available.

Holidays provide one of the severest tests of that condition. By definition, the consumer cannot know more than a fraction of the truth about any resort he or she has not visited before. Tour operators' brochures remain notorious for the selectivity of their information. Newspapers all too often contrive to make their travel columns appear as a service to their advertisers rather than to their readers.

It is not just that comparative

killed "because" he would not renounce his duty to bear witness to spiritual truth. Others will argue that he had entered too deeply into the tainted world of politics, and paid the miserable and expected price. The choice between conflicting interpretations is arbitrary, and events in Central America, not to speak of nearer home, have made us especially conscious of its significance. We praise the priest who dares to speak against injustice and to defend the law of God, but we condemn the priest who fanatically devotes himself to the worldly causes, squandering his authority in fruitless schemes to "change the world." To which of those finely divided categories did Father Jerzy belong?

To concentrate the mind on such a question is not easy. Clearly comes a step nearer, however, when you visit the plain church in Zablow where Father Jerzy's portrait, heavily executed in lurid tones, hangs beside the altar and where countless crowds gather at the gates of the churchyard and step quickly past the grave. Candles stand everywhere in the surrounding streets, guttering and smoking in the bitter wind, and their paraffin smell reaches into the cold interior, where the motionless crowds stand silently in prayer.

In this place you encounter grief and yearning, but without bitterness, and without despair. The crowd is not united by fiery faith, but by a common grief, a common yearning for revenge; it represents no faction or interest, no ideology or scheme. It is not there to furnish itself with some new political illusion or to stage a merely earthly claim. Its intensity is neither angry nor joyless, and when a young bride couple emerge from their marriage in an adjoining chapel the people freely greet them with whispered congratulations and warm, self-deprecating smiles.

If a political meaning is present in this church it is merely the political meaning of history. History, the history that faith, trust and friendship are permitted and honourable agreements uphold. It is the desire that human society should flourish, according to its innate need for spiritual meaning and not be bound by iron laws. It is the unceasing prayer that a personal expression, which miraculously transfigures the human flesh, should transfigure too the world of human government. Aid in one momentous particular, just such a transfiguration occurred.

In their ineluctable workings the laws of nature formed them, uniform in a "miraculous" pattern. Many can bear witness to this sudden meaning, and the memory of it will accompany them to the grave. Such was Father Popieluszko's final gift to his parishioners. Their faces are marked by grief but are also marked, for all to see, by gratitude. The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

## Heroes now but facing a hazardous tomorrow

Sidon With grim humour, the Lebanese "national resistance" - the guerrillas who are daily harassing the Israeli occupation army in southern Lebanon - announced a change of address at the weekend. "Closing down sale", proclaimed one of their handbills. "We pay in blood not dollars. Very definitely the last chance to hit a tank. We are moving our address further south."

The Lebanese guerrilla movement was not joking, however. Many of its members had already left Sidon before the Israeli withdrawal. There was much talk here before they went of a new offensive against an Israeli base. The guerrillas, feted nightly now on Lebanese state television as patriots and heroes, want to destroy the Israeli Shin Bet intelligence operations in the south before there are further arrests.

Shin Bet, supposedly one of the world's most efficient intelligence machines, had apparently not even mentioned the danger of Shia militancy in its reports to the Israeli prime minister's office before the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Faced by spontaneous as well as organized resistance, Shin Bet is

increasingly resorting to widespread indiscriminate arrests in the villages still under Israeli military control, creating further bitterness among a potentially friendly population.

Last week, for example, in a village near Nabatieh, I stood with an elderly family as a sleek new Mercedes raced along the broken road. Shin Bet men were firing rifle shots into the air from the windows to intimidate local people, just as the PLO used to do when southern Lebanon was under its control. The old family moved indoors where the mother said suddenly: "I have learnt now. I would like to kill one of them."

Last week, hooded gunmen paraded five deserters from Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" at a press conference in the very heart of Israeli's occupation zone. The rhetoric of the growing resistance movement is always the same - that the guerrillas are not "terrorists" as the Israelis claim, that it is the Israelis who have "terrorized" the people of southern Lebanon through fear and violence, and that the guerrillas are fighting for their freedom, as are their brother Muslims in Afghanistan.

The ruthlessness of the Lebanese guerrillas certainly has something in common with Afghanistan. Suspected informers are still being murdered daily and their property burnt or destroyed. A supine population watches without reaction. Last week in Sidon's main shopping street - then still under Israeli control - a Mercedes pulled up outside a pâtisserie. A man wearing a yellow stocking mask climbed out of the vehicle and fired five bullets from a black handgun at the shop owner. He then calmly walked back into the car and drove away. As the shop owner lay in a pool of blood his neighbours confidently let it be known that he was a collaborator.

But who knows who is a collaborator or informer now? If all the men in Sidon who claimed to be in the resistance at the weekend were telling the truth, the Israelis might already have withdrawn by now to the international frontier. There are other, more sinister forces at work within the guerrilla resistance. The Shia Muslims, their militancy still inspired by Iran but activated by courtesy of Shin Bet, and a long series of Israeli army raids, has plans of its own for the region.

هكذا من الأصل



## BLOOD ON THEIR HANDS

The declared purpose of today's Vienna talks between the Soviet and American representatives is to reduce tensions in the Middle East. The focus of the immediate past may have been the Gulf, the Lebanon, and the Israeli-Palestine issue. But that is only because the Soviet Union has so ruthlessly and skilfully shielded the atrocities of its Afghanistan campaign from world opinion.

If any discussion on tension in the Middle East is to make sense, therefore, the United States must start by tackling Soviet action in Afghanistan which spread out westwards through the Gulf and beyond. The Americans must make it clear that a country which is capable of using such methods of warfare as the Soviets are using in Afghanistan cannot be trusted to make any serious contribution towards reduction in tension elsewhere in the Middle East. The contradiction between real Soviet behaviour behind the mask of Afghanistan's nearly impenetrable terrain, and its professed desire to engage in civilised peace-seeking diplomacy in the Gulf and in the Arab-Israeli contest is too marked to be ignored.

It is hard but not impossible to discover the truth of Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan. Obviously, stifling the flow of information to the outside world has been one of the Soviet Union's highest priorities; hardly for Moscow the daily disadvantage of television bulletins showing MiG strafing villages and mines or booby traps blowing the legs off children and livestock. Consequently, revelations about Soviet atrocities are sporadic but each successful foray into the mountains only confirms a deepening brutality and cynicism in the conduct of the war.

The most penetrating survey of Soviet atrocities was conducted 12 months ago by a Paris based international organisation - *Medicines sans Frontières* -

whose medical teams have been in Afghanistan since May 1980. Its director, M. Claude Malhuret, published a full account in the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*. Recent meetings in Paris have served to confirm that the situation is worse, with the added threat of serious famine breaking out in remote areas of Afghanistan because of the harassment and deliberate displacement from their land of local tribesmen under fire from Soviet forces.

M. Malhuret's network of 20 physicians operating throughout four provinces have managed to escape persistent Soviet acts of violence. They provide the only reliable account of what has been going on. Since the Soviet forces have successfully precluded any regular news reporting from Afghanistan, they have turned their unwelcome attention on the medical network, because any disclosure of their atrocities would be intolerable. Several hospitals have been deliberately destroyed by helicopter attack and many doctors were individually pursued.

The ulterior purpose in Moscow is to see there is so little information about Afghanistan that it will not percolate either to the outside world or back again to Soviet society by the medium of free broadcasting of international news. This enables the Soviet authorities to maintain internal propaganda which portrays the Afghan operations as a travesty of the real situation. The consequence is that the rising tide of casualties remains acceptable to Soviet citizens, unaware that it is not a patriotic war in which their sons and lovers are being squandered but an altogether more squalid and grisly affair which would be criminal in the eyes of the world.

Apart from the domestic need to maintain a cover up there is a more important international one since Soviet tactics in Afghanistan would seem to violate every canon of inter-

national law, if only the evidence could be brought forward with sufficient regularity and authority. The main Soviet strategic aim has been to impose a reign of terror in areas of resistance so as to drive tribesmen from their homes and crops, forcing them to depart as refugees into Pakistan. Mines and booby-trapped toys, designed to maim rather than to kill, are intended to lower morale still further, by imposing extra burdens on families as they retreat.

"Medicines sans Frontières" has seen the damage caused by the explosion of booby trapped toys, in most cases, plastic pens or small red trucks, which are choice terror weapons. Their main targets are children whose hands and arms are blown off. It is impossible to imagine any objective that is more removed from conventional military strategy, which forswears civilian targets," writes M. Malhuret.

The tactics of terror, combined with economic warfare to destroy livestock, is consistent with Soviet-inspired counter guerrilla operations in Cambodia, Ogaden and Eritrea - other places where Western opinion seems unduly reconciled to being underinformed. Just as in Ethiopia this secrecy clearly enables the Ethiopian dictatorship to exploit Western philanthropy on famine relief, while it pursues its own grisly business against its internal opposition, so in Afghanistan it enables the Soviet Union to pursue a most brutal war - at times almost amounting to genocide without risking international or domestic criticism.

If at Vienna today, American diplomats were to suggest that, before wider issues were discussed, their Soviet opposite numbers took off their diplomatic gloves they would discover quite enough Afghan blood on Soviet hands to cast doubts on the validity of the whole exercise.

## INDISCIPLINE OVER AIDS

A public service trade union instructs its members to disobey their employers, but it excites no censure. The union is the Prison Officers Association; such action is commonplace. In the past few weeks the POA has been disrupting the transfer and reception of prisoners, once again making home policy despite governors, Home Office and Parliament. Yet on this occasion the indiscipline of the prison officers is more understandable: they are frightened.

Suddenly, their charges contain an unknown menace; medical testimony is ambiguous; there is confusion among officials about quarantine, screening and the risk of contagion. The fear extends to firemen, to hospital workers - and what if AIDS is detected among the Armed Forces? The public is left anxious and confused.

Aids is a virulent infection that threatens the public health and to date the response of health authorities has been rather lackadaisical. Here is a disease which, in this country, is said to have caused some 30 deaths in a few months and could increase to epidemic scale. Medicine may only grudgingly take its cue from morals; but surely a special effort is required for a disease to which the public at large may be vulnerable that is

transmitted in a telling proportion of cases by forms of sexual conduct. The Department of Health and Social Security could exert itself more quickly to identify regional treatment centres, and to co-ordinate the various research initiatives both to combat the virus and protect the supply of donated blood. Its chief medical officer could at the very least move to ensure that the treatment of Aids patients and contacts is standardized both within the National Health Service and between his and other government departments.

Perhaps Aids will eventually succumb, like other medical mysteries, to the imagination and resource of the bio-technologists and chemists; the prospects appear bright. But for the moment (the unknown duration of this epidemic) there is urgent work of detection and prevention. The work of the epidemiologists will surely be eased by declaring Aids to be "notifiable" - it is too risky to suppose that one of the groups at risk of contagion, drug abusers, will sensibly come forward for treatment. Meanwhile, the government, ministers and advisers have a duty of explaining to a public avid for medical information the nature of the infection and reiterating those elementary rules of personal

hygiene which reduce the likelihood of all infections. It certainly does not help to set blatant contradictions between, say, the recent layman's guide published by the Haemophilia Society - stating that the virus can be transmitted by saliva and mucus - and the denial by the DHSS chief medical officer that "sitting in the same room" as an Aids-carrier was harmless.

Much of this information must be addressed to practising male homosexuals. Mass screening of this group may be impracticable, but it is among them - the primary population at risk - that the progress of the disease can be checked. For most, sense of self-preservation will be enough; there ought to be some sense of responsibility to fellow men. This disease is capable not only of physical harm but also of dissolving the trust on which social life is built, the trust which allows us to separate and tolerate private conduct, even of an immoral or exotic kind, from the public business of society. Homosexuals thus have a double interest in impeding the disease. If they do not wish to be viewed in the public eye in the same category as biting, spitting and scratching prisoners, they will support responsible concern.

## CHARADES, OR CHESS?

The unprecedented, and indeed unprincipled, finish to the world chess championship match in Moscow confirms one in the belief that pressure had been put on the challenger at the beginning of the match in order to ensure that Karpov should retain his world title. The charade by which Karpov persisted that he wanted to continue playing the match was merely a plain mockery of those of the world chess enthusiasts who had hoped for some fine chess out of a contest between the two greatest chess players in the world.

None of the organisers of the match for FIDE comes out well from this sad affair and the best one can say of the FIDE president is that in his inexperience he has allowed Karpov to bluff his way into retaining the title just when he seemed on the point of losing it.

It seems that Karpov had originally asked for the match to be concluded in his favour on the grounds that he was leading by 5-3 at that stage. The FIDE president who appears quite distraught and upset at the press conference seems to have decided on a compromise that gave the match as a draw and allowed Kasparov the opportunity of

replaying the contest towards the end of this year. How one wishes that the skilful Swedish president, Rogard, was still around at this point. He would simply have told Karpov that if he thought the match had gone on too long and that in consequence he was at the end of his tether, he should resign.

That Kasparov should protest against the President's decision was only natural. He knew as well as Karpov that the champion's stamina was utterly gone. For the last few games lost by Karpov had been played by him in the style of a very weak player and he would probably have lost three more games without the slightest chance or hope of making a recovery.

Karpov took a bit of a risk in the play-acting, by which he claimed he wanted to continue. All Campomanes needed to do at that stage would have been to take him at his word; but no doubt the world champion would then have tried another pretence to avoid losing his title.

Why indeed Karpov was ready to go to such depths of ignominy in order to retain the world championship must be simply found in the nature of Russian society, which is an

entirely prestige-ridden one. As champion of the world he enjoys a luxurious style of living that puts him above even the leading politicians of the country.

However, though the match is at an end and Kasparov has lost temporarily the chance of gaining the title, there is still a glimmer of hope for the challenger in the fact that the return match will be held later on this year. And then if the challenger is still indeed in form, he should win the title without much difficulty.

We understand that the London docklands is prepared to stage the match and this would be an ideal solution since in London, the players would be able to meet each other on neutral ground and Karpov would have no chance of bringing pressure to bear on his opponent in an unfair manner. Whether, however, the world champion would consent to playing the match in London is highly doubtful.

One can only hope that such a match would take place and that the challenger will be able to display his undoubted talents as a great chess player. Only then will the world chess enthusiasts be satisfied that a true world champion will be in existence.

## Loyalty issue in Civil Service

From Lord Rothschild  
Sir, There are continual communications, orally or in writing, between ministers of the Crown and the Civil Servants in their departments and elsewhere. Many of these communications do not affect national security but are, nevertheless, strictly private or confidential.

If, when national security is not at risk, Civil Servants have the right to divulge communications without ministerial authorisation to anyone they please, MPs or others, ministers could hardly be blamed if they decided from now on to desist from all those communications with their Civil Servants which they do not wish repeated.

If that happened it would certainly not make for efficiency or more open government.

Yours faithfully,  
ROTHSCHILD,  
23 St James's Place, SW1,  
February 18.

From Professor G. W. Jones and Professor J. D. Stewart

Sir, The Government has set up the Widdicombe inquiry into the practices and procedures of local government. It will study, amongst other things, "officers' relationships, particularly in view of their legal and professional obligations, with elected members and political groups."

In the light of the Posing case and other developments in central government there is now a case for an equivalent independent inquiry into the practices and procedures of central government.

Yours faithfully,  
G. W. JONES,  
J. D. STEWART (Institute of Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham),  
The London School of Economics and Political Science,  
Houghton Street, WC2,  
February 15.

From the Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford  
Sir, In the dust of the political furor created by Clive Ponting's acquittal the Government and Parliament must not lose sight of the central question for the country: can we continue to put off the replacement of the Official Secrets Act by a measure (to quote your leading article of February 12) "able to safeguard proper confidences without throwing a pall of secrecy over matters momentous and trivial alike?"

It is not just a matter of eliminating at last the discredited section 2, nor simply of replacing the negative "need to know" with the positive "right to know". The need goes wider.

Whitehall requires a new legislative and administrative framework within which ministers and officials can handle Government information and establish a firmer code of ethics inimical to the "leaking" of recent years.

That is the case for a comprehensive Freedom of Information Act; but a constructive first step towards it would be an examination and report by a parliamentary select committee, drawing particularly on the experience of the Commonwealth countries of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Yours etc,  
PATRICK NAIRNE,  
St Catherine's College, Oxford,  
February 14.

## Prescription of drugs

From Dr Joe Collier  
Sir, In common with many others I view the restricted drugs list as a charter for improving drug usage and so patient welfare; economies made are a welcome but secondary bonus.

There are additional ways by which the Government could further this charter. First, they could ensure that with each prescription clear instructions on how to use the drug are included for the patient. I imagine the DHSS will resist doing this universally, but in the first instance they might consider it at least for the drugs on their own "white list".

Second, there are no formal arrangements at present for compensating patients who develop adverse effects to drugs and a "no-fault" compensation scheme for any such mishap would be an important advance. Again the DHSS would find this a difficult measure to apply to all drugs, but to show confidence in their advisers they might consider such a scheme for the drugs that have been "white-listed".

By adopting measures such as these the Government might well win further sympathy for the restricted drugs list itself.

Yours sincerely,  
JOE COLLIER,  
St George's Hospital Medical School, Tooting, SW17,  
February 12.

## Our proper stations

From Mr Timothy N. Nunns  
Sir, Dr Richard Pinch (February 11) rightly applauds the convenient layout of Cambridge station. The apparent difficulties of operation in having no separate "up" and "down" lines are almost eliminated with the modern signalling now available.

The "one-sided" design was originated in 1839 by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, expressly for the convenience of passengers. The first such station was at Reading, on the Great Western Railway, of which Brunel was the engineer.

Cambridge station is a fine example. I believe the last one remaining of a design originated by a man who earned great public acclaim but alas no degree!

Yours faithfully,  
TIMOTHY N. NUNNS,  
15 Hawthorn Road,  
Bexleyheath, Kent,  
February 12.

## Tribute to Ulster Defence Regiment

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping North (Conservative) and Sir Antony Buck, QC, MP for Colchester North (Conservative)

Sir, We would like to put on record our admiration of the achievements of the Ulster Defence Regiment. We do so at a time when its members are being subjected not only to a campaign of assassination but also when the regiment itself is being subjected to a campaign of vilification.

Wittingly or unwittingly, there are those who, from the safety of opposition benches or broadcasting studios, seem to be leading themselves to anti-UDR propaganda. The vigorous nature of these activities can perhaps be regarded as a tribute to the regiment's vital role in support of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

We share the disgust felt in the regiment for the crimes committed by a tiny minority of its members and ex-members. That these offenders and those from other units are brought to justice demonstrates the integrity of the British purpose in the province.

Anyone who knows, or has the imagination to perceive, the fearful strain under which the UDR and their families operate can only wonder at the restraint and good discipline of the vast majority. Since its formation in 1970, 32,000 men and women have served in the UDR and the number of those who have transgressed comes to about 0.3 per cent, with eight convictions for murder and five soldiers on remand.

To put this into perspective, it must be remembered that 147 UDR members have been murdered and between 1980 and 1985, the UDR have suffered almost 30 per cent of the total security force fatalities.

## Causes of decline

From Mr Christopher Addington

Sir, My enjoyment of Sir John Hoskyns's eloquent and enlightened contributions to this week's issues is marred by the thought that he is imprisoned, alas, in the realms of wishful thinking. If even the "Iron Lady" hardly dares to lay a finger upon the sacred welfare state, and is hissed offstage as a right-wing extremist every time she even whispers of doing so, then I do not believe there is anyone alive with the will or the capacity to carry out the reforms recommended by Sir John.

There are, simply, too many vested interests involved. I can think of five categories of society which depend for their living either wholly or in part upon the fiscal and welfare system as it now stands.

Firstly, the many individuals and institutions who are its direct beneficiaries; secondly, the politicians and councillors who win their seats by promising to maintain or to increase the level of public largesse; thirdly, the public army of Civil Servants whose job it is to collect and to distribute these funds; fourthly, the private army of professional people - accountants

## Setting free the buses

From Mr A. D. H. Leishman

Sir, In lauding the proposed legislation on buses as it affects large cities (leading article, February 12) you confuse supposed free enterprise with quasi-state control and the benefits of competition in a non-competitive environment.

In the case of greater Nottingham, which has the country's largest municipal undertaking, effective control of the pattern, scale and type of bus service will pass from a locally elected and therefore locally answerable bodies of the City of Nottingham and surrounding boroughs to the local traffic commissioners, answerable to Whitehall.

Traffic commissioners are to be transformed from small "rubber-stamping" bodies with little active say in public transport policies, planning and functioning into something rather the opposite. You say they "must be provided with the resources to implement [their new powers] effectively". Indeed they must, because they are taking over functions hitherto largely exercised, in the case of Nottingham, by that city's transport committee and department.

## Broadcasting's future

From Mr Peter Menneer

Sir, I doubt whether your columns are the right place for opinion researchers to engage in technical debate on question wording. But here goes.

Bob Worcester's questions (letter, February 5) on possible options for funding the BBC were scrupulously even-handed. No cavilling. There is, though, a technical problem.

Imagine for the moment each of the following three propositions to be true:

1. Advertising on BBC Television would lead over time to the more distinctive programmes on both BBC and ITV disappearing to off-peak hours or out of the schedules entirely, due to competitive pressures on both sides to maximise audiences.

2. The public is unaware that this would be the outcome.

3. The public would have strong views on whether such an eventuality was desirable or not.

Under such hypothetical circumstances the opinion poll is uninformative. If about 70 per cent of the public favours advertising on BBC Television but might be strongly adverse to this idea if only they were properly briefed on what it would do to British television, then what have we learned from this dipstick into public information that is useful?

I have no professional advice to offer MORI, but I do see the need for broadcasters to spell out more clearly the implications of any proposal to fund the BBC in whole or part by advertising. The originators of this idea were understand-

These include a high proportion of Roman Catholics.

The Catholics are particularly threatened and demonstrate incredible courage. It is perhaps not surprising therefore that their numbers have fallen from 1,600 out of a strength of 8,762 (18 per cent) in 1970/72 to about 175 out of 6,777 (2.7 per cent) today.

Those whose murders and acts of intimidation put such pressure on the Catholics serving in the UDR are the first to cry "sectarian force"! It is perhaps noteworthy that at the time of two Protestant workers' strikes against the Government the UDR remained steadfast, ignoring resentment from some co-called loyalists.

For the record, it should be remembered that in the last year alone the UDR discovered 27 terrorist weapons, 4,326 rounds of ammunition and 5,219kg of explosives. Their efforts have enabled thousands of regular troops to return to their normal duties.

From the borders of the province to the city of Belfast, the regiment gives devoted and increasingly skilled help to the police, who, since 1977, have had the primary role of protecting the people. They have done so only by the sacrifice of leisure, limb and life itself.

Their dedicated work deserves our utmost admiration.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON  
(Chairman, Conservative Parliamentary Northern Ireland Committee)  
ANTHONY BUCK (Chairman, Conservative Parliamentary Defence Committee),  
House of Commons,  
February 12.

and lawyers - who draw fat fees for protecting the taxpayer from this public army; and lastly, the large companies that are so dependent upon public sector contracts that they have become almost assimilated into the public sector themselves.

The parasitical element of the population must by now outnumber the host element by a vast majority, and there will never be any change in Government policy under the present electoral system, which allows each individual a vote irrespective of his contribution to the economy.

As a historical journey, the welfare experiment, I fear, runs on a one-way ticket. Sir John's articles might have been more appropriate if they had been written at a time before the process had become irreversible - after the War, perhaps, or even better, during the last century when Whig and Tory politicians were laying the foundations of the welfare state. It is unlikely that anybody would have listened to him then, either.

Yours truly,  
CHRISTOPHER ADDINGTON,  
2 Bladon Close,  
Oxford,  
February 13.

In effect Nottinghamians will be saddled with two bureaucracies and financial burdens: the city's transport undertaking (or its duty to pay other operators to provide most service-running on routes outside peak hours), to be paid for by ratepayers, and the commissioners and their staff, to be paid for by taxpayers.

Public cost will remain as high as ever because the private motor car has, since the war, made public transport a social service in our cities. Running buses can never be a truly wealth-generating exercise while the car has untrammelled freedom of movement, and, ergo, there is unlikely to be enough real competition to bring public costs down.

Of course, private cars could always be subject to restrictions, to give bus operators a fair chance, but I doubt whether this or any other government will ever wish to cut its own throat that way.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
A. D. H. LEISHMAN,  
5 King Street,  
Southwell,  
Nottinghamshire,  
February 3.

ably representing the advertiser interest. They do appear sometimes to see television as solely a vehicle for advertising.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER MENNEER,  
Broadcasting Research Centre,  
BBC,  
The Langham,  
Portland Place, W1,  
February 5.

## Boxing the compass

From Mr R. F. R. Gardner

Sir, Some years ago, among your educational advertisements, you carried one for a lectureship in the University of Edinburgh-upon-Tyne. A photograph of this is one of the most enjoyed of my lecture slides.

Today, in your personal column (February 11), under your heading, "Property south of the Thames", you carry details of a house in Wensleydale.

Sir, where is this southwards slippage going to stop? I am fearful of awakening one morning to find myself in the Channel. Help!

Yours sincerely,  
REX GARDNER,  
20 Thornhill Terrace,  
Sunderland,  
February 11.

## Brave face on it

From Dr Margaret McLachlan

Sir, While I agree with Mrs Miller (February 7) that the term "wrinkles" (of which I am one) is discourteous and unpleasing, I must

## ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 19 1847

The first sign of the great famine in Ireland was observed in September 1846 when the fungus phytophthora infestans struck the potato crop. The blight brought disaster to the Irish in the years 1846-1849. The potato was the sole article of food for more than a third of the population. Typhus and other diseases followed the blight. The Government under Lord Russell showed little sympathy for the plight of the people - some members even of the opinion that the impoverished country should pay for its own relief. Ireland's population declined from 8.5m in 1846 to 6.5m in 1851; 1m died from starvation, the remainder had emigrated.

## THE FAMINE IN MAYO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, - From the prominent part I find you have taken in your widely circulated journal in bringing the present lamentable state of Ireland before the English public and the world at large, I feel it my duty, as co-owner of this county, to inform you that I have held 22 inquests, in cases of death from extreme destitution and starvation, in the baronies of Costello and Gallen, since the 1st of January last. These two baronies form my district, and the duties of coroner in ordinary times are painful by the scenes presented; but those now to be endured render the office, to say the least of it, no sinecure.

In this, Sir I am sure you will agree, when I say, that I have beheld the mother and child both dead in the same bed, the latter embraced, even in death, in the arms of the former, - when I say that I find a mother dead in the porch or recess of a corn kiln, with her still living child three years old lying on her dead body, exposed to the cold and inclemency of the night in such a place of refuge, - when I see the nursing infant die on the mother's breast, from exhaustion of its source the mother, with 10 in her family, living on watercress for four days previous, as her only means of support) - when I see two children, of six and seven years old, both dead together and the mother expiring and dying the following day, when I see a man in rude health, not 30 years old, struggling to walk the day before, thrown dead for four days on the high road (I should say private road), unmoved, being a stranger, under the inclemency of the weather.

But Sir these death scenes, heartrending as they may appear, are of no consequence compared to the still surviving moving skeletons of the families of the departed, falling off from debility from the effects of hunger, aggravated, if possible, by their natural feelings of grief and despair at the loss of the departed member of their family. The inquests in these cases, with the depositions attached, I send to the Crown-office of the county to be lodged, as I am bound to do. However, abstracts are generally taken from them and published in the county papers, but not the real facts of the cases; but you may rely on the facts I state. I would with pleasure send you the depositions and finding before sending them to the Crown-office but through fear they would be lost in the passage.

The findings of the juries in the 22 cases I have alluded to are all "from extreme destitution and starvation" in many cases of which is added to the verdict, "that, in the opinion and conviction of the jurors, on their solemn oaths, one-half of the population of this parish was dying of starvation unless immediately relieved." I forgot to mention that there was one exception to the 22 inquests, where a child seven years old (a girl) died at burning, in her mother's absence, who was employed at the time in the public works, and having been told to save her, her clothes accidentally took fire. I would give you all the names and other particulars, but they would be too voluminous.

RICHARD O'GRADY, Coroner for Mayo, Ireland.  
Feb 11.

## Bicentenary link

From the Ambassador of Venezuela

Sir, Exactly two centuries ago, on February 1, 1785, one of the founding fathers of Latin American independence, Don Francisco de Miranda, arrived in London. He had just completed a journey begun on December 15, 1784, from the port of Boston, where he sailed at 4.30 in the afternoon in the merchant frigate Neptune, of 250 tons, under the command of its captain, John Callahan. The *Times*, a great cultural venture, had started publication one month previously.

Miranda lived in London for 14 years, making his home permanently in 27 Grafton Street (today 58 Grafton Way). It was his hope to obtain Great Britain's collaboration in achieving the independence of the Latin American world.

It was in London that Miranda conceived and dreamt of expeditions to Venezuela, Brazil, Bogota, Rio de la Plata, Chile, Peru, the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico. It was here that he founded his revolutionary lodge, "La Gran Reunion Americana". It was here that he founded the newspaper *El Colombiano*, spokesman of the new cause. Here he completed his conception of the unity of Latin America for which he proposed the name Colombia in honour of the discoverer of the New World.

Today Venezuela is undertaking the construction, among Miranda's house in London, of an architectural and institutional centre for cultural purposes. In order to improve the relations between our countries, as from this bicentenary year of Miranda's memorable arrival, this "fixed point" will serve the finest human cause: the understanding between our peoples on the idea of independence, justice, liberty, equality and democracy.

Yours etc,  
J. L. SALCEDO-BASTARDO,  
Embassy of Venezuela,  
1 Cromwell Road, SW7,  
February 4.

In all honesty confess that in my profession, although we don't refer to our teenagers as "acknies", we do refer to them as "pimples".

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET McLACHLAN,  
17 Stonor Park Road,  
Solihull, West Midlands.







## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Behind closed doors at Fleet and Aitken

Last night's joint statement from Fleet Holdings and Aitken Hume International was a model of compromise. It admitted formally for the first time that discussions were taking place. But to what end? For Fleet to take over Aitken? For Aitken to buy Fleet? Neither, it seems. Instead, the purpose is "to explore possible ways in which the two companies might form a mutually beneficial association".

This speaks volumes for the negotiations going on behind closed doors for the past week or so. At stake are respective ambitions of Lord Matthews, now 65, the chairman of Fleet, and Jonathan and Timothy Aitken, not to mention the future strategy of United Newspapers, the provincial newspaper group which has a 20 per cent stake in Fleet.

Fleet itself owns three national titles, the *Daily* and *Sunday Express* and the *Daily Star*, a modest chain of provincials and the *Morgan-Grampian* magazine group. As a sideline, it holds an interest in TV-am, the breakfast television station in which the two Aitkens have a private stake - not held through Aitken Hume, which concentrates on fund management, banking and corporate finance.

Yesterday, Fleet announced half-year profits up from £6.4 million to £11.2 million on turnover £13 million higher at £134.2 million. The interim dividend is raised from 1.75p to 2.5p. The best performer was the national newspaper division, where profits doubled to £4.4 million. Another £1.4 million came from the sale of the group's stake in the printers, Sir Joseph Causton and Sons. Morgan Grampian's profit was little changed, because the medical titles were pegged by government restrictions on pharmaceutical companies.

Lord Matthews was able to tell shareholders that the outlook is encouraging and the prospects for TV-am are "bright". Indeed, the joint statement with Aitken went on to boast that Fleet had built up a strong financial base and Lord Matthews was thinking of using this strength to "develop or acquire" businesses in suitable growth areas. Aitken, it added, is seen as fulfilling such terms.

Fleet made the approach to Aitken Hume. Buying it would give the newspaper group a stake in the fashionable financial services area, and a strong management pool. It is an accident of history that the Aitkens are related to Lord Beverbrook, founder of the *Daily Express*. Despite the two sides' mutual respect, the timing has caught the Aitkens on the hop, as they believe they are in the middle of a growth surge. This must inevitably colour the present bargaining.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that David Stevens, the chairman of United Newspapers, will demand that his voice be heard. The merger of Aitken and Fleet may increase Fleet's equity by as much as 50 per cent. That measure of dilution may be too much for Mr Stevens to swallow.

## Warming up for Aerospace sale

The process of warming up the market for the Government's next sale of shares in British Aerospace is now clearly, if discreetly, under way. The sale of the state's remaining 48 per cent holding is booked for May, and will be accompanied by the company raising up to £150 million of new equity for itself. The noises coming from Whitehall, and the merchant banks handling the show, Lazards and Kleinwort Benson, say the issue will have some innovative features - as well as attempting to build on the retail marketing effort involved in last November's British Telecom flotation.

The company's top management, led by the chairman, Sir Austin Pearce and his managing director, Sir Raymond Lygo, are meanwhile embarking on an intensive campaign to make the business better known and understood in the financial community which has seen BAE's business as both cyclical and cash hungry.

A British Aerospace bid for Westland, the ailing helicopter manufacturer, does not figure in the pre-sale game plan. Suggestions that the Ministry of Defence is putting pressure on Sir Austin to come to the rescue of Westland - whose order book from the end of the 1980s is beginning to look worryingly threadbare - have not been received rapturously at BAE.

The suggestions in any case appear to overstate the strength of the MoD's interest in such a match up. The management can run off a number of powerful reasons why Westland is not suitable for them. It is not as high-tech as BAE now likes to think of itself. Apart from rotor technology, which BAE is already involved in, manufacturing helicopters is in its view fairly primitive assembly work. Buying Westland would only increase BAE's reliance on the Ministry of Defence as a customer, which is the opposite of its medium-term strategy. Most important, BAE reckons it could absorb all of Westland's business in one of its own existing manufacturing facilities - which would leave the Westland plant at Yeovil, Somerset, largely redundant. Sir Austin has told his workforce that he wants to run down employee numbers from about 71,000 to 50,000 by the 1990s. More assembly workers and plant capacity are the last thing he needs.

There is no doubt that having retained its own independence BAE is keeping a wary eye open for acquisition possibilities, though there are no immediate or concrete plans in the locker, it appears.

## Ivory bets on stronger pound

While almost any economist worth his salt can talk the pound up, down or sideways at the drop of a hat, it is all too rare to see an organization stand up in public and put both its money and its name to a definite view. Ivory and Sime, the Edinburgh fund management group, has done just that. It has sold \$153.75 million a year forward at a rate of \$1.07366 to the pound. This means that in Ivory's eyes that will be the bottom of sterling's dollar exchange rate.

Ivory had no alternative but to go on the record with its judgement, as it involves a substantial disposal under Stock Exchange rules. Some \$125 million of the total is related to Atlantic Assets Trust, whose total worth is \$150 million. The announcement added: "The managers believe that, at current levels, the dollar is out of line in terms of its sterling value when compared to its long-term trend and accordingly have executed these contracts."

At root, Ivory's team, led by Ian Rushbrook, feels that forces on both sides of the Atlantic are coming to a head. They point out that the US 1984 trade deficit of about \$100 million was struck at an average exchange rate of \$1.40 to the pound, and that we have yet to see the full force of the recent rates around the \$1.10 level.

Equally, the men of Charlotte Square are convinced that neither the Prime Minister nor the Chancellor can afford to let the rate slip to parity. And the effective end of the miners' strike will be seen internationally as the signal to buy sterling. "This factor has not been discounted one iota," says Mr Rushbrook. At a more short-term level, there will be the next few weeks of massive payments of petroleum revenue tax by North Sea oil companies. That money will have been generated in dollars, but will have to be converted into sterling on payment to the Inland Revenue.

And it would be wrong to ignore the effect of Mrs Thatcher taking the opportunity to make her case to President Reagan in a face-to-face discussion instead of over the transatlantic telephone. President Reagan's biggest fan will undoubtedly remind him of the biliousness of intervention in his administration recently put its name to in Washington.

## PSBR still £1bn over target despite January surplus

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Heavy tax payments in January left the Government's finances almost £2.5 billion in surplus for the month. However, the cumulative total deficit for the current financial year of £7.816 billion points to an overshoot of about £1 billion in the Government's £8.5 billion public sector borrowing requirement target for 1984-85.

The PSBR figures were published as the pound ran up against a rapidly recovering dollar. It closed 1.1 cents down at £1.0917. The sterling index fell 0.2 to 71.2.

The minus £2.435 million PSBR for January was slightly lower than the financial markets had been expecting. Revenue fell below expectations, despite the receipt of about £500 million from the bringing forward of value-added tax payments on imports.

In addition, PSBR figures for the final three months of last year were revised upwards by £228 million, to take account of higher borrowing by public

corporations as a result of the coal strike. Revenues continue to run below forecast, mainly because of lower-than-expected income and corporation tax receipts. In the first 10 months of the financial year, consolidated fund revenue was up by 10.2 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an official forecast of an 11 per cent increase.

Spending, partly as a result of the coal strike, is running ahead of the official target. Supply services spending, covering the bulk of public expenditure, was up by 7.7 per cent in the first months of 1984/85, against a budgeted 5.75 per cent increase.

The cumulative PSBR of £7.8 billion in the present financial year will make it almost impossible to achieve the £8.5 billion official PSBR target. This target, published in the November economic statement, was itself raised from an earlier Budget target of £7.25 billion.

A comparison with the pattern of the PSBR in 1983/84

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT			
£ billion, cumulative figures			
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84
April-June	3,167	4,602	
July-Sept	6,888	7,508	
October	7,065	8,018	
November	7,492	9,606	
December	9,790	10,251	
January	7,104	7,816	
February	7,465		
March	9,731		

Source: HM Treasury

would suggest that the final total for 1984/85 will exceed £10 billion. However, Treasury officials pointed out that the pattern will not be the same this year.

City economists suggested that the remaining £200-300 million of accelerated VAT payments still to come, and the prospect of more buoyant petroleum revenue tax payments than usual in March, could be enough to keep the final PSBR below £10 billion. On the foreign exchanges, the dollar recovered most of the losses of Thursday and Friday

last week. Markets were thin because of the holiday for Washington's birthday in the United States and the Chinese New Year celebrations, but the expected central bank intervention against the dollar did not materialize.

The dollar gained three pence against the mark to DM3.2945, after trading at DM3.2970. Sterling was pushed down to \$1.0905 before closing at net 1.1 cents down at \$1.0917.

The dollar's recovery was also evident against the yen, which had gained ground at the end of last week. The yen fell against most currencies, losing 3.4 to 260 against the dollar.

The pound recorded small losses against most currencies, apart from the yen, after successfully withstanding the dollar's rise in the morning. It fell from DM3.6006 to DM3.5990 against the mark.

Money market interest rates reflected a cautious mood over the prospect for base rate cuts. Three-month interbank rate firmed a quarter point to 13 1/4-13 1/2%.

## Lawson's tax cut 'options'

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Chancellor faces a choice between reducing public borrowing and restructuring the tax system, according to the Budget Briefing published by the Institute of Fiscal Studies yesterday.

The IFS, which has made a speciality of analysing the prospects for the Budget, believes that the Chancellor still has scope for about £1.5 billion in tax cuts next month, if he sticks to his public borrowing target of £7 billion.

According to the IFS, this means the Chancellor could lower his PSBR target to £6 billion, raise an extra £1.5 billion from minor extensions to value added tax and so forth, and raise income allowances by about 3 per cent more than the rate of inflation, much in line with last year's increases. Alternatively, says the IFS, the Chancellor could make big changes in the tax structure to yield sufficient revenue to enable him to increase tax allowances by 20 per cent more than the rate of inflation.

Among the likely contents of two such Budget packages, the IFS considers the following to be most likely. Option one: ● Extend VAT to newspaper advertising and luxury foods, raising perhaps £200 million. ● Tax financial services, raising perhaps half as much. ● Add 5p to a gallon of petrol and 1p to a pint of beer (making 9 1/2p and 2p respectively after allowing for normal reductions), raising an extra £425 million. ● Accelerate tax receipts from building societies, yielding a substantial one-for-all gain.

Option two: ● Introduce a 5 per cent rate of VAT on goods at present exempt or zero-rated, raising £2 billion to £1.5 billion. ● Introduce a 20 per cent tax on pension fund income, raising £1.3 billion. ● Add 10p to a gallon of petrol, and 1p to a pint of beer, raising £750 million. ● Abolish capital gains tax, costing £700 million. ● Reduce higher rates of income tax.

These changes would be on top of the increases in personal allowances, which would be twice as large in option two as in option one.

The IFS believes that the Chancellor will overshoot his public borrowing target by nearly £2 1/2 billion this year, taking the total to £9.6 billion.

## BET wins go-ahead to renew Initial bid

By Jeremy Warner

British Electric Traction is to give the go ahead to renew its £196 million takeover bid for Initial, the laundry and linen rental group, in a Monopolies and Mergers Commission report due to be published shortly.

The commission's verdict is understood to be unconditional despite the fact that the merger of Initial with BET's existing laundry business, Advance Services, will create a formidable force in the market with 30 per cent of the industry's total sales, 64 per cent of the cabinet towel rental market and 40 per cent of the workwear rental market.

On the stock market yesterday Initial shares climbed 12p to 550p expecting that BET may be forced to renew its bid on rather better terms than were agreed to by Initial's nine independent directors last July.

BET would have to make an offer worth about £7 per Initial share to match the rise that has taken place in the stock market as a whole since then.

Initial's managing director, Mr Edward Weston, said: "I do not think it would be right to



Nicholas Willis: new offer being considered

anticipate a bonanza but we really have not discussed the question of price with BET since the original bid was referred.

BET already owns 42 per cent of Initial and has three representatives, including managing director Mr Nicholas Willis on its board of directors. Last July BET was forced to increase its bid because Initial's nine independent directors thought its first offer inadequate.

## Trafalgar is tight lipped on Yarrow

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Trafalgar House, the shipping to construction group headed by Sir Nigel Brookes, continued to keep the stock market guessing yesterday about the scale of its interest in British Shipbuilders' warship yards, now in the process of being privatized.

The company refused to say whether it had put in a bid for the Yarrow shipyard on Clyde-side, which GEC has made an offer for. The deadline for the bids was last Friday, Lazard, which is handling the sale, confirmed it had received more than one bid for the yard.

Trafalgar House last year bought British Shipbuilders' Scott Lithgow yard on Clyde-side, and it has also bought British Steel's offshore construction yard at Methil. Warship yards fit less obviously into its strategy and most analysts thought yesterday that Trafalgar House has not in fact made a bid for the Yarrow yard. Along with GEC, it is known however to be interested in the Vickers yard at Barrow, where the Trident nuclear submarine system is being built.

## Gilt under pressure

Gilts were hit yesterday by a combination of dollar strength and poor government borrowing figures for January. Short dated stocks fell nearly a 1/2 point, while losses in long came to about a point. The 10p Exchequer 11 per cent 1990, shaded over 1/4 point to £19 1/4.

Government borrowing figures for January showed a net repayment of £2.44 billion, worse than market hopes.

## Holiday collapse

Bahos and Egelton Travel, which specialized in holidays to the Caribbean, ceased trading yesterday, hit by the dollar's strength against the pound. The Association of British Travel Agents is bringing home 75 holidaymakers from abroad and giving refunds to others.

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, a consortium bank half-owned by Middle Eastern institutions, is talking to half a dozen London stockbrokers about joining forces. It was disclosed at the weekend that talks had taken place with the broker firm Sheppards & Chase, but both sides stressed last night that any agreement was still at least a month off.

## Youngest chief

Mr Tim Melville-Ross took over yesterday as chief general manager of Nationwide, Britain's third largest building society. Mr Melville-Ross, aged 40, has been with the Nationwide for 10 years, and is the youngest chief executive among the large societies.

IBM (UK) is taking 157,000 sq ft in the former Wiggins Teape building, Gateway One, Basingstoke, Hampshire. IBM is paying £8 sq ft for the lease. A rent review is due in December. Wiggins Teape has moved to a smaller headquarters next door.

## Spanish bond

Spain is raising £60 million with a public offering of loan stock 2010, arranged by Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank.

## Profit doubles

Trencherwood, the property developer, doubled its pretax profits for the year to October 31 to £2.6 million, from £1.3 million. *Tempos, page 17*

## Sears pays £2.25m for office site

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Slough Estates has sold a 3.2-acre site, and a 10,000 sq ft office building on its Garrick Industrial Estate, Hendon, North London to Sears Holdings, for £2.25 million.

Sears has also taken 60,000 sq ft of warehouse and industrial space on the estate from Shell Pension Fund, which bought the development last year.

Slough Estates started the scheme, which is off the Edgware Road close to the M1 motorway, in 1981 and has completed two speculative phases since then.

It is believed that the Courtauld Pension Fund and a merchant bank picked up the Kuwaiti stake.

● The Kuwait Investment Office has confirmed *The Times* report that it has sold its 7 per cent stake in Stock Conversion and Investment Trust. The Kuwaitis say that they have held the shares for a considerable time, but thought they would now cash them in.

They say they have more than doubled their money since they bought the Stock Conversion shares which realized more than £16 million when sold.

## BAE hopes to save \$1bn order

By John Lawless

Sir Raymond Lygo, managing director of British Aerospace, was in Ankara yesterday trying to keep alive \$1 billion sale of Tornado fighter aircraft to Turkey.

The sale has been blocked by the refusal of the Export Credits Guarantee Department to advance insurance cover, a de-

cision which went as high as Mrs Thatcher late last year.

It is believed that Sir Raymond may be discussing the possibility of financing the aircraft through the private insurance market - a move that would be extraordinary not only because of the sheer size of the contract involved but because

of Turkey's £120 million debt reschedulings and current creditworthiness. One suggestion is that it might be done in parts.

BAE executives, however, have consistently pointed out that Britain's Nato ally, which bought Rapier missiles a year ago, has never defaulted on

## MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		MAIN PRICE CHANGES		CURRENCIES	
FT Ind Ord	970.5 (-9.4)	RISES		London:	
FT-A All Share	79.82 (-0.31)	Kwahu	26 +7	£: \$1.0917 (-0.0016)	
FT Govt Securities	79.82 (-0.31)	Airtown Streamline	30 +3	£: DM 3.5990 (-0.0016)	
FT-SE 100	1268.7 (-21.8)	ICC Oil Serv	20 1/2 +2	£: Swfr 3.0610 (-0.0026)	
Bargains: 24,752		SW Resources	56 +5	£: FFf 10.0150 (-0.0120)	
Dataseam USM	708.95 (+0.16)	Biomechanics Int	24 +2	£: Yen 253.90 (+0.95)	
New York		Canvermor	76 +6	£ Index: 71.2 (-0.2)	
Dow Jones	closed	Whittington Int	34 +2 1/2		
Nikkei Dow	12,149.15 (+379.25)	Quest Automation	55 +4	New York:	
Hong Kong		Bernard Matthews	287 +20	£: \$1.0885	
Hang Seng	1427.18 (+321.25)	Haden	232 +16	£: DM 3.2557	
Amsterdam	201.34 (-0.1)	Osonicos Grp	31 +2	£ Index: 151.0 (unchanged)	
Sydney: AO	790.5 (+4.3)	John Brown	16 +1	ECU: £0.613465	
Frankfurt		Humberstone Elec	193 +12	SDR: £0.874884	
Commerzbank	n/a	Aitken Hume Int	24 1/2 +1 1/2		
Bussellie	182.76 (+3.34)	Woodhouse & Rix	8 1/2 + 1/2		
Pariss CAC	200.9 (+0.10)	Raglan Prop	110 +5		
Zurich:		Ivory & Sime			
SKA General	337.10 (+0.10)	FALLS			
		MJI Corp	10 -3		
		Lyle Shipping	13 -2		
		CIFER	83 -12		
		Mitford Docks	17 -2		
		C. H. Bailey	55 -6		
		Riley Leisure	19 -2		
		Richardsons West	301 -27		
		Manchester Ship			



Until Arsenal first gave their players numbers in 1928, radio commentators had a hard time telling footballers apart. But it wasn't until *this* year that Mobil could claim a number all of its own - 100 years of doing business in Britain.

Age, however, isn't everything.

We'd rather be known for a few other things. Such as introducing fully synthesised engine lubricants to the UK and still today being able to claim the world's most advanced motor oil - Mobil 1 Rally Formula. Or being the first to inject gas into a UK North Sea oil field instead of burning it off. That helps us to get more oil out and at the same time saves the gas for later use.

All things that count far more than anniversaries.

Mobil







# Reform needed for real 'tax on jobs'

By Emile Woolf

## Employers now pay 82p for every £1 that their staff take home

The National Insurance Surcharge was popularly labelled the tax on jobs before it was abolished in October, because it imposed a direct and identifiable penalty on employers for every person employed. Yet pay-as-you-earn income tax and mainstream National Insurance contributions have the same effect as the surcharge, but on a much larger scale.

The very title of PAYE income tax gives a clue to its main defect: it is a tax based on the mythical notion of gross pay which no one ever sees, still less receives or spends: earned income, in any realistic sense of the word equates to take-home pay and nothing else. Moreover, payment of the tax in law and in practice, is the responsibility of the employer, and not the employee. The gross pay of employees is a concept devoid of substance, yet it is the basis on which the employer's very real PAYE liability is assessed.

Seen realistically, therefore, the employer is not merely the Treasury's tax-collecting agent but the taxpayer. Throughout the recession, the substantial majority of liquidations and bankruptcy petitions against employers were brought at the instance of the Inland Revenue in respect of unpaid employment taxes.

Table 1 illustrates the real impact of employment based taxes in the form of PAYE and National Insurance contributions.

From this we see that, at basic rates of income tax and National Insurance contributions (NIC), it costs an employer 82p in tax for each £1 of take-home pay received by his employees. It would be difficult to conceive of a more

potent method of discouraging employers from employing people. Most employees are familiar with the notorious disincentive effect of income tax: they face the disappearance of a substantial proportion of what is believed to be their earnings - a problem compounded by the application of progressive rates of tax. These operate like a negative bonus scheme the harder you work, the higher the proportion of earnings taken in tax.

The most serious criticism of income tax, however, is the utterly indiscriminate nature of its bite, which has no regard to the ability of the employer to bear it. The tax of 82 per cent for every £1 received by employers must be borne

TABLE 1 1984-85 (basic rates)	
Gross pay	£ 1.00
Employers' NI (5%)	0.05
PAYE income tax (30%)	0.50
Take-home pay	0.45
Employers' NI (10.45%)	0.17
Employment taxes	0.82

The 1% NI surcharge raises this to 11.45%, or 10p, until April for many public sector employers

irrespective of the value created by the labour which that £1 pays for.

The result is that employment taxes bear most heavily on marginal industries and businesses and, conversely, most lightly on those in high added value sectors, such as oil and banking; no wonder the Chancellor has been obliged from time to time to acknowledge this imbalance by imposing ad hoc "windfall" taxes on these industries, whose taxable revenues are left largely untapped by the existing tax system.

A foundry worker and an insurance clerk may earn wages, but there is a vast discrepancy between the ability of their respective employers to bear the employment taxes based on those wages.

In the face of such overwhelming defects it is not surprising that a plea for abolition is periodically heard. Yet employment-based taxes raise a great deal of revenue (see Table 2), and do so reliably and efficiently.

It would be possible to raise the same amount of revenue by relating employment taxes to the taxable capacity of the employer - who bears them, rather than to the earnings of the employee.

Under the PAYE system, the Treasury collects, on average, an amount equivalent to 18 per cent of all gross wages and salaries of employees. The difference between this 18 per cent and the published tax rates applicable to each earnings bracket is accounted for by allowances against tax.

A more efficient method of raising an equivalent tax yield would be to remove all existing allowances and assess employers directly for what they (collectively) are already paying: an amount equivalent to a flat rate of 18 per cent on all gross wages and salaries.

The employees will continue to receive their present level of real earnings (take-home pay), perhaps slightly adjusted to a convenient round sum. Effectively we would have a payroll tax, guaranteed to provide the Treasury with the revenues presently received by way of PAYE.

This shift would bestow considerable advantages of simplicity (roughly 1 million straightforward assessments instead of more than 20 million complex ones). It would remove, for employees, the distortions of tax allowances. And it would remove the distinction between gross and net pay - responsible for the powerful psychological disincentive which arises when

earnings are taxed progressively. All wages and salaries would henceforth be negotiated in terms of actual pay, the only realistic basis.

A payroll tax introduced on this basis, for all its advantages, would still be harshly indiscriminate in its effect. A business employing unskilled labour, for example, is now bearing PAYE taxes at some 18 per cent, the national average of 18 per cent; the imposition of one general flat rate across the earnings spectrum would be disastrous for such a business.

This defect could be rectified by introducing the payroll tax differentially to reflect the fact that the inherent wealth-generating potential of labour (ie added value per capita) of businesses varies considerably.

An equitable tax system must, for example, recognize that a marginal business, by

TABLE 2 Comparative Tax Yields 1982	
Employment-based taxes:	£ bn
PAYE	28.0
NIC	18.1
Corporation tax	44.1
VAT	14.3
Other Customs & Excise revenues	14.5
Local authority rates	12.1
Motor vehicle duties	1.8

Source: Central Statistical Office

definition, generates sufficient only to provide its employees with the take-home pay and its proprietors with a modest return on their investment, without which there is no point in being in business.

In other words, a marginal business is one which has little or no taxable capacity. The effect of taxing it is to undermine its viability, and with this, its capacity to employ people. Our distorted system of employment-based taxes has the effect of despoiling businesses which, but for the tax, would be economically viable, and is thus contrary to the ideal of a distortion-free system, openly favoured by the

Treasury and partly evidenced in this year's Budget.

A restructured system would therefore ensure that such marginal businesses are sheltered until they generate sufficient added value to leave a taxable residue after meeting their employees' wages and a normal return on capital employed; conversely, those businesses in high added value sectors would be assessed in the same way.

The most sensible starting rate to be applied to any existing business might be that which results in payment of the same amount as presently borne - on the undeniably valid premise that the business, by existing, has already demonstrated its ability to bear this level of tax. Corrective adjustments can be introduced as circumstances require. But the most significant change, as we have seen, will take place at the margin of viability, where new economic activity will replace unemployment.

If a differential payroll tax is so sensible and its advantages so obvious, why has it not been introduced before? This question could be asked whenever reform is discussed, but part of its answer must lie in the fact that payment of income tax is itself a relatively recent impost for most people.

It is reasonable that government should consider the need for radical changes in the tax system only after allowing sufficient time for the effects of existing methods to be studied and reappraised. It is necessary to remind ourselves that, until the post-war years, most employees bore no income tax; the pervasive extension of the PAYE system to virtually the whole of the working population is therefore a recent phenomenon, and it is now timely to examine its adverse effects. For if these are not seriously questioned there is a risk that they will become irreversible.

The author is a partner in Kingston Smith & Co, chartered accountants.

## Inspired demerger boosts Bowater Industries

When Bowater Industries publishes its preliminary results next month, the format, content and underlying business will be vastly different to those of the old Bowater Corporation. The inspired demerger of the North American newsprint operations into the independent Bowater Inc last year has done a lot more than simply create two companies where there was one.

For Bowater Industries, the demerger has not only injected valuable capital into its balance sheet but also released managerial time. The heavy gearing of old will give way to borrowings representing around 20 per cent of working capital at the end of last year. The group has also introduced much more effective lines of management communication.

Almost overnight, Bowater Industries has switched from being a financial holding company to a management holding company. This is reflected in the high level of activity over the last year which has seen the group strengthening its four main divisions through acquisitions and investment linked with the disposal of companies which do not fit conveniently into the group structure.

Bowater Industries' main thrust over the next two years will come from its packaging division and its merchandising and freight services operations. Packaging is not the dull mature business which many would believe.

Bowater has targeted specialist packaging as a source of good growth and its ability to develop new products as well as to spot opportunities to develop existing businesses under its managerial wing will produce good improvements in profits.

For 1984 the group should show pretax profits of about

£36 million. However, this does not take into account an additional £8 million profit which would have accrued if the demerger had been in effect from the beginning of the year. A prospective p/e of more than 10 therefore falls to little more than 8 if allowance is made for this additional benefit. With 1985 profits of more than £50 million in sight, the shares look cheap at 24 1/2p, up 6p, and should be bought.

### World markets

World stock market professionals are feeling a little queasy. New elements have crept into the global bull and bear equation. Almost all the world's main stock markets have touched 12-month highs since the beginning of the year.

Germany closed last week at 401.66 on the FAZ Aktien index, a fraction below the January peak of 403. Hong Kong has almost doubled during the last six months, closing last week at a 1984/85 peak of 1406. At 12,148, Japan is up by nearly 3,000 points on its July low last year.

Yet, paradoxically, Wall Street has also started to motor. After a fairly dismal performance towards the closing stages of 1984, US equities picked up late last month, hitting a high of 1,298 in the middle of last week. The strength of common shares points to the start of a real struggle for investors' allegiances during 1985.

By and large, local stock markets have tended to rise on the back of dollar strength, reflecting investor perception that exports will benefit from the local currency's weakness. Germany is a useful guide. Last year, gross domestic product grew by 2.6 per cent, and the domestic economy was fairly stagnant. Yet exports jumped

by 9 per cent, to a huge current account surplus this year of perhaps D30 billion (£8.3 billion). The buoyancy of world markets reflects continuing hopes of a weak dollar.

### Trencherwood

The arrival of cruise missiles at the Greenham Common air base in Berkshire has clearly not deterred housebuyers from moving into the surrounding Thames Valley boom corridor.

Trencherwood, the property company based in Newbury, with 88 per cent of its business generated in West Berkshire reports that it is unable to build houses fast enough to meet demand.

Yesterday's preliminary results, the first since the company joined the Unlisted Securities Market in June, revealed profits ahead of forecast at £2.6 million, up from £1.3 million. About 60 per cent of profits came from the residential division which increased completions from 175 to 271.

There should be a further advance in the present year although it will be 1985/86 which will see more substantial progress.

During the year Trencherwood took advantage of its floating capital and strong cash flow to increase its land bank which almost doubled in cost terms to about £9 million.

Trencherwood is now making its first steps to broaden its operating base with new projects in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Hampshire.

The shares closed up 2p at 192p. With gearing down from 99 per cent to 56 per cent and net asset value up to 86.7p per share from a flotation value of 86.7p Trencherwood is moving in the right direction.

### STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Whitbread shares take 17p tumble

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

The Whitbread brewing group had a sobering experience on the Stock Exchange yesterday as the shares tumbled 17p to 193 1/2p.

Throughout the day, the market was agog with rumours that the company's ambitious and expensive United States wine and spirit expansion had suffered a sharp setback.

Towards the close Whitbread disclosed that a dispute had erupted over two of the agencies held by one of the American businesses it had acquired.

The brewing group is taking legal action against Mr Stephen Karp, a former senior vice-president of Buckingham, seeking to prevent him importing Finlandia vodka and Rothchild's Mouton Cade wine. Whitbread paid £91.7 million for Buckingham in October. Besides Finlandia, one of America's top selling vodkas.

J. R. Holdings, owner of Grayshort Hall, health centre and long-established furrier, is again attracting attention. Figures for the year to last June were disappointing, but fans point to renewed appetite for health centre companies and assets per share of almost £4 against a price last night of 210p. First-half figures are normally out in May.

and Mouton Cade, Buckingham's main agency is Cury Sark Scotch whisky. Cury Sark represents most of Buckingham's earnings, about £15 million, with the departing brands probably accounting for 32 per cent of the total.

Besides the American problem, Whitbread shares also had to contend with Panmure Gordon and Co, the stockbroker, shading its present year profits forecast by £1 million to £110 million. PG's revision occurred before the Buckingham flare up. City analysts were in the £110 million-£112 million - profits range for the present year and stretching to £130 million for next year. But Buckingham will now influence their sums.

Shares started the second leg of the account on a subdued note. At the close the FT share index was at its lowest for the day, down 9.4 points at 970.5 points. The FTSE share index lost 21.8 points at 1,268.7 points.

With Wall Street closed there was little interest in American favourites. Imperial Chemical Industries, figures next week, lost 14p to 840p.

Gilts had a poor day. There were falls of up to 1/2 at the long end of the market and up to 2 1/2 at among shorts.

Insurances were weak, encountering selling pressure on fears that the Budget will introduce new pension legislation. Pearl Assurance, down 30p at 1,113p was one of the worst hit. Composites also suffered. Guardian Royal Exchange fell 16p to 640p as 500,000 shares went through the market. BAT Industries, with its Hambro Life Assurance and Eagle-Star Insurance interests, eased 11p to 365p.

In early trading BOC Group fell 9p to 296p. But reassuring noises were issued from the City after a lunch-time visit from Mr Paul Bonnet, deputy chairman at BOC. He told his hosts that the chemicals group expects to see a cash flow to finance its capital expenditure this year. That should mean no rights issue in the offing, contrary to recent City rumour.

Confirmation of a stake in Stock Conversion, changing hands left the share-price of the property group still looking firm at 416p. But MEPC appeared to

suffer alongside the news, its shares dipping 8p to 297p. MEPC is among the list of fancied bidders for Stock Conversion.

But Mr James Beveridge, finance director at MEPC, said: "We have only the statutory one share in Stock Conversion, to enable us to get the annual report. As we said last week, we are not the buyers of the Kuwaiti holding in Stock Conversion". The Kuwait Investment Office now has no shares in SC.

Elsewhere on the property lists, shares prices were generally a few pence lower, following the downward drift in the market as a whole. Hammarston slipped 10p to 305p and Land Securities went 3p lower to 294p.

United Biscuits shares continue to show strength, rising 6p to 222p. Expectations of a takeover bid follow the food group on Throgmorton Street.

Hillside Holdings, newly arrived on the stock market, saw plenty of two-way trade yesterday. The shares touched 180p at one stage, before closing at 175p, up 5p on the day.

Oil shares had a quiet day, with the exception of the market's latest two favourites, Great Western Resources and Falcon Resources. The former announced good drilling news and shot 20p higher to 270p, and Falcon, which has similar exploration hopes, jumped 43p at one stage. But Falcon stays volatile, and later slipped back to 424p, up 20p on the day.

Imperial just 365 options were traded, and in BT 655 changed hands.

Jaguar contributed 865 contracts to the day's business, with an almost even split between calls and puts: 445 and 420 respectively. For the rest of the options list, it was very much a dull start to the week.

Standard Telephones and Cables continued to weaken, dipping another 2p to 190p.

### Traded option highlights

Lasmo provided a large slice of the action on the traded options floor yesterday, with 1,222 contracts, traded out of a total for the day of just 8,238.

Even Imperial Group - in recent weeks the star of the show - and British Telecom between them only just broke the 1,000 contracts level. In

Leading oil companies, such as BP and Shell, drifted pennies lower, but Lasmo held a firm front at 381p and Burmah dipped just 1p to 216p.

Share prices among docks and shipping companies weakened sharply. Associated British Ports slipped 2p to 241p as analysts wait to hear if "non-disruption" agreements have been reached between the port of Southampton and its largest container customers.

Manchester Ship Canal fell 27p to 301p, reacting to last week's bad news about profitability at the canal. But the company, which is rapidly turning into a property development group, still has significant land assets, and did have some good news about future prospects.

Millford Docks is still showing signs of speculative interest.

Bernard Matthews, the turkey producer, was in fine feather yesterday, the shares rising 20p to 287p as the stock market got excited about developments at the company. Matthews has a new range of products planned, using lamb and ham, and will spend around £12 million this year on a national advertising campaign.

In the shares after recent stake and board changes. The price fell 12p to 83p yesterday.

Lytle Shipping, which is undergoing financial surgery, fell 2p to 10p.

On the engineering pitches John Brown showed signs of a return to favour, rising 2p to 31p. The share price has stayed remarkably firm in recent weeks when other shares were knocked back.

Haden, the electrical and engineering company, came in for speculative support, jumping to 240p at one point. By the close, the shares showed a 16p gain at 233p.

Standard Telephones and Cables continued to weaken, dipping another 2p to 190p.

### COMMODITIES REVIEW

## Copper-bottomed profits for Third World

In Chile they are laughing all the way to the bank (nationalized or otherwise). Whereas copper producers and refiners in North America and the East would prefer that the English language contained no such phrase as "copper-bottomed guarantee" - a number of Third World producers could scarcely ask for safer profits.

Copper was once the king of base metals but its rule looks precarious today. What is happening to copper illustrates the complex changes wrought in the market by apparently permanent shifts in pricing and advantage.

At bottom, there are three reasons for copper's long sojourn in the doldrums. One is the move away from such traditional metals, the mainstay of an earlier industrial revolution, to modern materials.

A second point is the more economic utilization of metals old and new in modern manufacturing. The higher relative price of energy was the prime cause, but the increasing cost of labour and autonomous improvement in engineering are also important.

Thirdly, copper is a common material, not just in the economic sense, but also geologically. Despite the great efficiency of modern open-pit mining, it would be hard to reduce many producers' unit costs to those of the massive, high grade deposits in the southern cone of Latin America.

If, for the sake of argument, copper is 60 cents a pound (and, because of the dollar's strength, £1,300 a tonne in London) it is on average 15 cents more than the production costs of some members of

Conseil Gouvernemental des Pays Exportateurs de Cuivre (Cipec), the copper exporters' answer to OPEC, but perhaps half the costs of an American mine.

Not surprisingly, Chile last year dug out almost 1.3 million tonnes, or 21 per cent of world output, and its share, already the biggest, is set to rise again in 1985.

An easily-overlooked consequence is the strain on the refiners. Mine production of 6.3 million tonnes last year and primary refined output of 6.16 million, to which should be added secondary refined copper amounting to 1.16 million tonnes, severely squeezed refiners' margins for all but the highest grades. Japanese refiners, whose operations are among the most costly, have sharply cut activity.

There are signs that the

worst of the great copper slump is over. London Metal Exchange stocks, a good indicator of the market's direction, have been falling for months and stand at about 110,000 tonnes. Improved industrial demand is helping and most of the highest-cost producers and refiners have left the market.

But such price increases as may occur are very relative. The LME and Comex have done well out of currency volatility, so higher copper prices are not necessarily important for traders. They are vital, however, for many producers.

What we are witnessing is a basic, long-term shift in copper towards the cheapest mines and refiners, and that means more power to Third World producers especially. Will Cipec ride again?

Michael Prest



### INTERIM REPORT

on the unaudited results for the six months ended 31 December 1984

## A period of further growth

Year to 30.6.84	Six months to 31.12.84	Six months to 31.12.83
Profit before tax	£11.2m*	£6.4m UP 75%
Profit after tax	£5.9m*	£4.9m UP 20%
Interim dividend	2.5p	1.75p UP 43%
Earnings per share	7.02p	5.92p UP 19%

\*includes profit on disposal of investments.

Salient features of the Interim Report despatched to shareholders on 18 February, 1985, are:

**NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS** Profit before interest and taxation of £4.4 million reflected a further improvement in their performance.

**MAGAZINES** Another good performance produced a profit before interest and taxation of £3.0 million. Morgan-Grampian has expanded into the local free newspaper business.

**FUTURE PROSPECTS** First half year success affords encouragement for the year as a whole.

NOTE: The figures shown for the year ended 30 June, 1984 are an abridged statement from the Group accounts as at that date. Those accounts have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and contain an unqualified auditors' report.

FLEET HOLDINGS P.L.C. 121/8 FLEET STREET, LONDON EC4P 4JT.



This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the Kingdom of Spain and the Stock. The Kingdom of Spain has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. The Kingdom of Spain accepts responsibility accordingly.

Dated 19th February 1985



# Kingdom of Spain

ISSUE ON A YIELD BASIS OF

## £60,000,000 Loan Stock 2010

payable as to £30 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price for value not later than 12th July, 1985 with interest payable half-yearly on 24th March and 24th September.

The Issue has been underwritten by  
**Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited**

**Barclays Merchant Bank Limited**  
**County Bank Limited**  
**Hambros Bank Limited**  
**Kleinwort, Benson Limited**  
**Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited**  
**S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

**Baring Brothers & Co., Limited**  
**Grindlay Brandts Limited**  
**Hill Samuel & Co. Limited**  
**Lloyds Bank International Limited**  
**J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited**  
**Banco de Bilbao, S.A.**

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the £60,000,000 Loan Stock 2010 (the "Stock") to be admitted to the Official List for quotation in the Gilt-edged market.

The Stock will be available either in registered form, transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny, or, at the option of the holder, in bearer form, represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £5,000. Stock in registered form may be exchanged for bearer bonds and vice versa at any time after 2nd August, 1985. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be despatched on 27th February, 1985. Certificates in respect of Stock in registered form and bearer bonds in respect of Stock in bearer form will be available on 2nd August, 1985 provided the balance of the moneys payable has been duly paid.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10.00 A.M. (LONDON TIME) ON THURSDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1985 AND WILL CLOSE LATER THE SAME DAY.

### PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

Each application must be made in the form of the application form provided herewith and must be lodged with Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU not later than 10.00 a.m. (London time) on Thursday, 21st February, 1985 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in respect of Applications" below.

Applications for Stock must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiples
£100-£1,000	£100
£1,000-£10,000	£1,000
£10,000-£100,000	£10,000
£100,000 or greater	£100,000

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain ("Spain" or the "Kingdom"), reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application and if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be so returned without interest, and in the meantime all such amounts will be held in a separate account.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, will announce the basis of allotment by 9.30 a.m. (London time) on Friday, 22nd February, 1985. It is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on that day. Acceptances of applications for Stock will be conditional (*inter alia*) upon the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the Stock to the Official List for trading in the Gilt-edged market on or before Wednesday, 27th February, 1985. The Underwriting Agreement is subject to certain conditions and Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Underwriters, or in certain circumstances the Kingdom may terminate the Underwriting Agreement if such conditions are not fulfilled. If the Underwriting Agreement is so terminated, no applications for Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for Stock will become void.

### TERMS OF PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS

Each application, unless made by a recognised Bank or Stockbroker taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a cheque made payable to "Lloyds Bank Plc" and crossed "Spain Loan" representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

The alternative method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers who irrevocably engage in the application forms lodged by them to pay Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU for credit to the account designated "Spain Loan—Alternative Payment" by 10.00 a.m. (London time) on Wednesday, 27th February, 1985 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

Where an applicant has elected the alternative method of payment but, because the amount of Stock allotted to him is less than the amount applied for, the payment due by him falls below £10,000, such applicant must arrange for the receipt by Lloyds Bank Plc, at its above address, of a cheque for the amount payable, drawn as aforesaid, so as to be cleared on or before 27th February, 1985.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to instruct Lloyds Bank Plc to retain the relevant allotment letters and to delay the return of surplus application moneys (if any) pending clearance of applicants' remittances.

Settlement of the balance due on 12th July, 1985 may be made either by means of a cheque, drawn as aforesaid, received by Lloyds Bank Plc, at its above address, so as to be cleared on or before 12th July, 1985, or, for payments of £10,000 or more, by means of Town Clearing Funds (as defined below), to be received by Lloyds Bank Plc, at its above address, not

later than 10.00 a.m. on 12th July, 1985. Any amount paid in advance of its due date shall not bear interest or be entitled to any other payment. Failure to pay such balance when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable in cancellation. Interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum above the Base Rate of Lloyds Bank Plc from time to time may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. The Kingdom further reserves the right, in default of payment of such balance, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised Bank or Stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979 and any firm of Stockbrokers which is a member of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and such other banks or brokers as Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, shall at its absolute discretion think fit for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque or banker's payment for £10,000 or more drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London.

### DELIVERY

Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched on Wednesday, 27th February, 1985 by first class post to, and at the risk of, the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form. Alternatively, a recognised Bank or Stockbroker (as defined above) using the alternative method of payment may request that the renounceable allotment letter be retained at Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU for collection between 3.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. (both London time) on Wednesday, 27th February, 1985. Any uncollected allotment letters will be despatched by first class post after 5.00 p.m. on that day.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. (London time) on 10th July, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock. Unless a duly renounced allotment letter with the registration application form and/or the form of application for Stock in bearer form duly completed is received by Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU on or before 12th July, 1985, the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, provided it is fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Stock in registered form will be transferable only by instrument of transfer.

Allotment letters will provide for Stockholders to elect to take delivery of Stock in bearer rather than registered form. Stock in bearer form will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £5,000.

Each Stockholder who elects in the allotment letter to receive bearer bonds may elect to receive them in one of the three following ways:

- By collection from the offices of Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU or Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA.
- By post at the risk of the applicant. Lloyds Bank Plc will insure any package destined for an address in the United Kingdom provided a cheque in favour of Lloyds Bank Plc is enclosed with the allotment letter for 50p per £5,000 nominal amount of bearer bonds to be sent (minimum payment £2). Insurance rates for other countries will be quoted on request.
- By delivery to an existing account with the Euro-clear System ("Euro-clear") or CEDEL S.A. ("CEDEL").

Bearer bonds are expected to be available for delivery on and after 2nd August, 1985.

Stock Certificates in respect of Stock in registered form will be despatched to the registered holders (in the case of joint holders to the first named) at their registered addresses, at their risk, by Lloyds Bank Plc on 2nd August, 1985. After such date the relevant allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose.

No Stock Certificate will be issued and no bearer bond will be made available unless the Stock to be represented thereby is fully paid.

### DETERMINATION OF RATE OF INTEREST AND ISSUE PRICE

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield determined on the basis described below (the "Issue Yield").

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1.40 per cent. and the gross redemption yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards), on 13½ per cent. Treasury Stock 2004-08 at 3.00 p.m. (London time) on Wednesday, 20th February, 1985, the price of such Treasury Stock to be determined by Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market. The gross redemption yield will be expressed as a percentage and will be calculated on the basis indicated by the Joint Index and Classification Committee of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries as reported in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1978, Page 18.

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock, which will be determined by Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, will be an integral multiple of one-eighth of one per cent. and will be as high as possible consistent with

an issue price as near as possible to, but not less than, 99½ per cent. The issue price will also be determined by Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited and will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded downwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest, issue price and the amount of the first interest payment will be published in the *Financial Times* or *The Times* on Thursday, 21st February, 1985.

### PARTICULARS OF THE STOCK

The issue of the £60,000,000 Loan Stock 2010 (the "Stock") of Spain was authorised by resolution of the Council of Ministers passed on 9th January, 1985 and will be constituted by a Deed Poll to be entered into by Spain. The following includes a summary of, and is subject to, certain detailed provisions of the Deed Poll, copies of which will be available for inspection at the offices of the Registrar, Exchange Agent and Paying Agents referred to below.

#### Status

The Stock will be a direct, unsecured obligation of Spain and will rank, subject to "Negative Pledge" below, at least *pari passu* with all other existing and future unsecured Indebtedness of Spain. "Indebtedness" means all indebtedness of Spain in respect of:

- monies borrowed by Spain; and
- guarantees given by Spain for monies borrowed by other persons.

#### Negative Pledge

Spain will undertake that so long as the Stock remains outstanding (as defined in the Deed Poll) it will not create any mortgage, pledge or other charge upon the whole or any part of its present or future revenues, property or assets in secure any present or future External Indebtedness without securing the outstanding Stock *pari passu* therewith. "External Indebtedness" means indebtedness which is expressed or denominated in a currency or currencies other than pesetas or which is, at the option of the person entitled thereto, payable in a currency or currencies other than pesetas, or which is payable at a rate or in an amount determined by reference to a currency or currencies other than pesetas.

#### Interest

The Stock will bear interest from 27th February, 1985 at a rate per annum to be determined in accordance with "Determination of Rate of Interest and Issue Price" above. Interest will be payable (less, where applicable, United Kingdom income tax) by equal half-yearly instalments on 24th March and 24th September (the "Interest Payment Dates") in each year except that the first payment of interest in respect of the period from 27th February, 1985 to 24th September, 1985 will be made on 24th September, 1985 and will be calculated using the following formula:

$$I = \left( \frac{135}{365} \times \frac{30}{P} \times R \right) + \left( \frac{74}{365} \times R \right)$$

where I is the first payment of interest on £100 nominal amount of Stock, R is the percentage rate of interest attaching to the Stock and P is the issue price.

Interest will cease to accrue on the Stock on the due date for redemption thereof unless payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused.

#### Form

The Stock will be available either in registered form ("Registered Stock") or, at the option of the person entitled thereto, in bearer form ("Bearer Stock"). On or after 2nd August, 1985 and subject as provided below, Registered Stock may be exchanged in nominal amounts of £5,000 or integral multiples thereof for Stock in bearer form and Bearer Stock may be exchanged for Registered Stock. Bearer Stock will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £5,000 each (the "Bearer Bonds") and on issue an interest coupon (a "Coupon") will be attached to each Bearer Bond in respect of each Interest Payment Date following the date of issue of such Bearer Bond, provided that, in the case of a Bearer Bond issued pursuant to an application received during the period commencing on the day following a Record Date (as defined below) and expiring on the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date (both inclusive), no Coupon will be attached in respect of that immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date.

Applications for Bearer Stock made before 2nd August, 1985 (being the date of the issue of definitive documents of title) must be made on or before 12th July, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained in the allotment letter which will be despatched to persons to whom Stock is allotted (see "Delivery" above). On or after such date of issue of definitive documents of title, applications for exchange must be made on the forms available at the specified offices of each of the Registrar, the Exchange Agent, the Principal Paying Agent and the other Paying Agents referred to below and must be made by the registered holder of Registered Stock or the holders of Bearer Bonds, as the case may be, lodging such forms duly completed at the specified office of the Exchange Agent. Such exchange will only be made on payment of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith.

An application for Bearer Bond(s) in exchange for Registered Stock shall have attached thereto the Stock Certificate(s) to which such application relates and an application for Registered Stock in exchange for

Bearer Bond(s) shall have attached thereto the Bearer Bond(s) to which such application relates together with all unexpired Coupons appertaining thereto. Failing presentation of all unexpired Coupons appertaining to any Bearer Bond, no exchange will be made in respect thereof. In the case of an application received during the period commencing on the day following a Record Date and expiring on the day before the next Interest Payment Date (both inclusive), a Coupon falling due for payment on such Interest Payment Date shall, for the purposes of this paragraph, be deemed to have matured (and shall, if surrendered with such Bearer Bond, be returned to or held by the holder thereof). If the Stock Certificate attached to an application for Bearer Bonds in exchange for Registered Stock relates to a greater nominal amount of Stock than that in respect of which such application for exchange is made or relates to a nominal amount of Stock which is not an integral multiple of £5,000, the balance of such Stock will remain in registered form and a new Stock Certificate will be issued to the holder in respect thereof. All applications for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds and vice versa will be irrevocable. An application shall be deemed to be made on receipt by the Exchange Agent of a duly completed exchange form.

The initial Exchange Agent is Lloyds Bank Plc and its specified offices are at Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU and Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA or such other place or places in Great Britain as Spain may from time to time agree and notify to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below. Spain reserves the right to terminate the appointment of the Exchange Agent provided that no such termination shall take effect until a new Exchange Agent having a specified office in Great Britain has been appointed and notice of its appointment has been given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

Bearer Bonds issued in exchange for Registered Stock and Stock Certificates in respect of Registered Stock issued in exchange for Bearer Bonds will be available for delivery at any specified office of the Exchange Agent or will be despatched, in accordance with the instructions contained in the application, in each case within three business days of receipt of the relevant application duly completed and accompanied by the relevant Bonds and Coupons or, as the case may be, Stock Certificates and subject to compliance with any applicable local or other laws or regulations.

#### Transfer

The Register and Transfer Office for the Registered Stock will be at the specified office of the Registrar. The initial Registrar is Lloyds Bank Plc and its specified office is at Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA or such other place or places in Great Britain as Spain may from time to time agree and notify to the Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below. Spain reserves the right to terminate the appointment of the Registrar provided that no such termination shall take effect until a new Registrar having a specified office in Great Britain has been appointed and notice of its appointment has been given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

Registered Stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny by an instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 of Great Britain applied. The Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

#### Redemption

##### Mandatory Redemption

Spain will redeem the Stock (unless previously purchased and cancelled) at par on 24th March, 2010.

##### Purchase

Spain may at any time purchase Stock in the open market at any price or by private agreement at a price (exclusive of accrued interest and expenses) not exceeding 115 per cent. of the middle market quotation of the Stock on The Stock Exchange in London (or, failing such quotation, on such other stock exchange or securities market on which the Stock is listed for the time being) at the close of business on the last business day before the date of purchase, but not otherwise.

##### Cancellation

Stock so redeemed or purchased shall be cancelled forthwith and will not be available for re-issue.

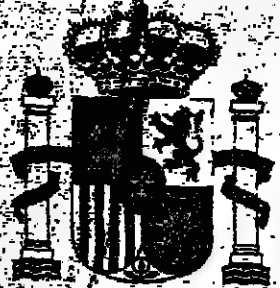
#### Payments

In the case of Registered Stock, payments of principal and interest will be made in pounds sterling by cheque or warrant, drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London, which will be posted, no later than the due date for the relevant payment, at the Stockholder's risk, to persons who are registered as Stockholders at the close of business on the relevant Record Date or to their nominated agents and made payable to such Stockholders, subject in all cases to fiscal and other laws applicable thereto. In the case of joint holders in respect of a particular holding, the cheque or warrant (made payable to all such holders) will be sent to the first named on the Register unless instructions to the contrary are given in writing to the Registrar by all such holders. The "Record Date" shall mean the thirtieth day before an Interest Payment Date but should such thirtieth day fall on a day before an Interest Payment Date the Registrar is not, upon any business day on which the specified office of the Registrar is open for business, then the Record Date shall mean the first day thereafter on which such specified office is open for business.

In the case of Bearer Stock, payments of principal and interest will be made in pounds sterling by cheque or warrant, drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London, which will be posted, no later than the due date for the relevant payment, at the Stockholder's risk, to persons who are registered as Stockholders at the close of business on the relevant Record Date or to their nominated agents and made payable to such Stockholders, subject in all cases to fiscal and other laws applicable thereto. In the case of joint holders in respect of a particular holding, the cheque or warrant (made payable to all such holders) will be sent to the first named on the Register unless instructions to the contrary are given in writing to the Registrar by all such holders. The "Record Date" shall mean the thirtieth day before an Interest Payment Date but should such thirtieth day fall on a day before an Interest Payment Date the Registrar is not, upon any business day on which the specified office of the Registrar is open for business, then the Record Date shall mean the first day thereafter on which such specified office is open for business.

هكذا من الأصل





## Kingdom of Spain

in pounds sterling drawn on, or by transfer to an account in pounds sterling maintained by the payee with a bank in London, subject in all cases to fiscal and other laws applicable thereto.

Bearer Bonds should be surrendered for redemption together with all unexpired Coupons, failing which the face value of any missing unexpired Coupon (or, in the case of partial payment in respect of any Bearer Bond being made, the proportion of such face value which the amount of the partial payment bears to the principal amount due in respect of the Bearer Bond) will be deducted from the principal sum due for payment. Any amounts of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph against surrender of the relevant missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of a period of 10 years after the due date for such redemption, whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void pursuant to "Prescription" below.

If the due date for payment of any amount of principal or interest in respect of any Bearer Bond or Coupon is not a day on which banks are open for business in the location of the specified office of the Paying Agent at which the Bearer Bond or Coupon in question is presented for payment and (in the case of payment by transfer to an account maintained by the payee in London as referred to above) on which dealings in pounds sterling may be carried on in both London and in such place, then the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment of such amount until the next following such day in such place or places or to any interest or other sum in respect of such day.

If the redemption date for any Bearer Bond is not an Interest Payment Date, interest accrued since (and including) the last preceding Interest Payment Date, and any interest accruing on any Bearer Bond the payment of which has been impermissibly withheld or refused, will be paid only to the holder, against surrender, of the relevant Bearer Bond.

The initial Paying Agents and their specified offices are listed below. Spain will at all times maintain a Paying Agent in London and in one country in continental Europe. The Stockholders will be notified in accordance with "Notices" below of the replacement of any Paying Agent, any change in the specified office of a Paying Agent and the appointment of any additional Paying Agents.

**Taxation**  
All payments of principal and interest made by Spain in respect of the Stock will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of Spain, or by any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, or if any payment of any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature is required by any authority of or in Spain to be made in relation to any amount received or receivable in respect of the Stock (including, without limitation, any corporation tax (Impuesto sobre Sociedades) or individual income tax and any penalty or charges related to any such tax), Spain will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Stockholders after such withholding, deduction or payment shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable in respect of the Stock in the absence of such withholding, deduction or payment except that no such additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any payment on any Stock.

(i) the holder (being a person on the Register in respect of Registered Stock or, as the case may be, the holder of the relevant Bearer Bond or Coupon which is presented for payment in respect of Bearer Stock) of which is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Stock by reason of his having some connection with Spain other than the mere ownership of the Stock; or  
(ii) in the case of Bearer Bonds or Coupons presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting the same for payment on the expiry of such period of 30 days.

As used herein, the "Relevant Date" means whichever is the later of (a) the date on which such payment first becomes due and (b) if the full amount of the money payable has not been received in London by the Principal Paying Agent on or prior to such date, the date on which the full amount of such money payable has been received, notice to that effect shall have been duly given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

Spain will accept all obligations, as agent, representative of a Stockholder, not resident in Spain in connection with Spanish taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges which are payable by him as mentioned above in this paragraph. "Taxation" Spain shall deliver to the Registrar satisfactory evidence that all such Spanish taxes, duties, assessments and governmental charges have been duly remitted to the appropriate authority, together with all notices referring to the same and the Registrar will make such evidence and notices available to Stockholders at the specified office upon request by any Stockholder.

Any reference in these "Particulars of the Stock" to principal and/or interest in respect of the Stock shall be deemed also to refer to any additional amounts which may be payable under this paragraph "Taxation".

**Events of Default**  
If any of the following events shall have occurred and be continuing, each Stockholder may, by written notice given to Spain at the specified office of the Registrar, declare his Stock due and payable and such Stock, accordingly, shall become immediately repayable, together with accrued interest:

- If Spain shall default for more than 30 days in any payment of interest due in respect of the Stock or any part of it; or
- If Spain shall default in the performance of any other covenant in respect of the Stock and such default shall continue for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof shall have been given to Spain at the specified office of the Registrar by the holder of any Stock; or
- If any indebtedness for borrowed moneys of Spain shall become prematurely payable or repayable following a default and payment thereof is validly demanded or if steps are justifiably taken to enforce any security for any indebtedness for borrowed moneys of Spain or if Spain defaults in the payment or repayment of any indebtedness for borrowed moneys of Spain on the maturity thereof as extended by any days of grace originally applicable or any guarantee given by Spain or borrowed moneys of others shall not be recovered when due and called, save in each case by 5 year period, be forfeited and return to Spain with the rights in respect of the person otherwise entitled thereto shall become void.

**Prescription**  
If any principal or interest in respect of Stock which was Registered Stock on the due date for payment of such principal or interest remains unpaid for a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) or 5 years (in the case of interest) from the date of occurrence of (i) such due date for payment thereof and (ii) the date on which the cheque or warrant in payment thereof was first despatched, such principal or (as the case may be) interest shall, at the end of such 10-year or (as the case may be) 5-year period, be forfeited and return to Spain with the rights in respect of the person otherwise entitled thereto shall become void.

Each Bearer Bond and (except as mentioned in "Payments" above) each Coupon will be void unless surrendered for payment within a period of 10 years and 5 years, respectively, from the Relevant Date (as defined in "Taxation" above) thereto.

**Replacement of Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds and Coupons**  
If any Stock Certificate, Bearer Bond or Coupon is mutilated, defaced, destroyed, stolen or lost it may be replaced at the specified office of the Registrar (in the case of a Stock Certificate) or of the Exchange Agent (in the case of a Bearer Bond or Coupon) upon payment by the claimant of such costs as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as Spain may require. Mutilated or defaced Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds or Coupons must be surrendered before replacement will be issued.

**Title to Registered Stock, Bearer Bonds and Coupons**  
Spain, any Paying Agent and the Exchange Agent may treat the holder of any Bearer Bond or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not such Bearer Bond or such Coupon shall be overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon) for the purpose of receiving payment and for all other purposes.

Spain, the Registrar and the Exchange Agent shall be entitled to treat the person(s) whose name(s) appear(s) in the Register as having an absolute right to the Registered Stock to which such entry relates, and shall not be bound to recognise any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest or any other right in respect of such Registered Stock.

**Notices**  
All notices will be valid if despatched by post to each Stockholder at his registered address (in the case of joint holders, to the address of the holder whose name stands first in the Register) and if published in one leading daily newspaper printed in the English language and with general circulation in London or, if this is not practicable, in a newspaper printed in the English language having general circulation in Europe. It is expected, however, that publication of such notices will normally be made in the *Financial Times*. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the last day of the day following the date of such despatch and the date of the first such publication.

### Further Issues

If Spain wishes to issue further stock so as to form a single issue with the Stock, it shall be at liberty to constitute such further stock by a supplemental deed on terms that it shall be or become consolidated and form a single issue with the Stock.

### Modification of Rights

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll and the rights of the Stockholders are subject to modification by Extraordinary Resolution of the Stockholders as provided in the Deed Poll.

### Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England.

Spain will waive in any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or in connection with the Stock ("proceedings"), to the fullest extent that it is legally able to do so and without prejudice in any case to the provisions of Article 44 of the General Budgetary Law of 4th January, 1977, Number 11, any immunity to which it might otherwise be entitled in proceedings brought in the English courts and, for the benefit of the Stockholders, will irrevocably submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of such courts. Without prejudice in any case to the provisions of Article 44 of the General Budgetary Law of 4th January, 1977, Number 11, Spain will consent generally in respect of any proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Stock to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process in the English courts in connection with such proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any property of any judgment which may be given in such proceedings provided, however, that Spain shall not thereby waive any immunity from enforcement against, or execution or attachment of, any property or assets of Spain which under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations signed in 1961 or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations signed in 1963, would be considered "inviolable" property of a "sending State". Spain will designate and appoint the Consul General in London for the time being representing Spain as its authorised agent for the receipt of any writ, judgment or other process in connection with proceedings in England and will agree that any writ, judgment or other process shall be sufficiently and effectively served on Spain if delivered to the said Consul General at his official address, (or, if none, his address) for the time being in England or, failing such procedure, in any other manner permitted by Spanish law or, if consistent with international practice, English law.

### USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to be received by Spain from the issue of the Stock will be used by Spain to finance budgetary expenditure.

### STOCK EXCHANGE DEALING

The Stock is both registered and bearer forms will be dealt in on The Stock Exchange in London in the gilt-edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction.

Under current market practice, the price of the Stock will be quoted inclusive of accrued interest until the Stock has five years or less to run until final maturity.

It is expected that dealings on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 22nd February, 1985, without documents of title and at seller's risk, for deferred settlement on Thursday, 28th February, 1985.

### UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

In the case of interest payable in respect of Registered Stock, United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 30 per cent) will be deducted from each payment and accounted for to the Inland Revenue, except that, under current law and Inland Revenue practice, payments will be made gross.

- to persons whose registered addresses are outside the United Kingdom, provided that:
  - the payments are made directly to an address abroad other than a branch of a United Kingdom company (including a bank); and
  - the Registrar does not recognise the person as a resident of the United Kingdom for tax purposes and does not recognise that the payment is being made, directly or indirectly, to, or for the account of, such a person, including a branch abroad of such a person; or
- to a bank in the United Kingdom recognised as such by the Inland Revenue provided that such bank certifies that it is the owner of such Stock and is beneficially entitled to the interest.

Persons who are not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom may apply for exemption from United Kingdom income tax on interest payable in respect of Registered Stock on grounds of non-residence by sending a claim form A3 to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends.

In the case of interest payable in respect of Bearer Bonds through a Paying Agent in the United Kingdom, United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate will be deducted from each payment and accounted for to the Inland Revenue, unless, under current law and Inland Revenue practice:

- evidence is produced that the beneficial owner of the Bearer Bonds and Coupons in question is not resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes; or
- payment is made to a bank in the United Kingdom recognised as such by the Inland Revenue and such bank certifies that it is the owner of such Stock and is beneficially entitled to the interest.

Payments of interest in respect of Bearer Bonds through a Paying Agent outside the United Kingdom will, under current law and Inland Revenue practice, be made free of any United Kingdom withholding tax. Stockholders who are liable to United Kingdom tax on capital gains should note that the Finance Act 1984 exempts from tax capital gains (and allowable capital losses) on Stock if the Stock is held by them for more than one year.

### THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN

The Kingdom of Spain consists of 50 provinces of which 47 are on the mainland of the Iberian peninsula. Of the remaining three, one province is in the Balearic Islands and the other two are in the Canary Islands. The 50 provinces occupy a total land area of 504,696 square kilometres. In addition, the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, situated on the coast of North Africa, are part of Spain.

At the end of 1983, Spain's population was estimated at approximately 38 million, corresponding to a density of approximately 75 persons per square kilometre. The population growth rate during the past decade has averaged approximately 1 per cent per annum.

Spain is a parliamentary monarchy. King Juan Carlos I ascended the throne as Head of State in November, 1975. Legislative power is vested in the Parliament (*Cortes Generales*), which is composed of the Congress and the Senate whose members are elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years.

Spain is a member of the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"). Spain is also a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Since 1970, Spain's relations with the European Economic Community ("EEC") have been governed by a preferential trade agreement signed with the six original members of the EEC. In July, 1977 Spain applied officially for membership of the EEC. Formal negotiations commenced in February, 1979 and entry is expected in 1986. This will be followed by a protected transitional period, possibly lasting 10 years in some sectors of the economy. Spain became a political member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in May, 1982, but has not, as yet, applied for full military membership.

The present government under Prime Minister Sr. Felipe Gonzalez took office in December, 1982. Its stated objectives are to control inflation, reduce Spain's current account balance of payments deficit and reduce the state budget deficit. It has followed a tight monetary policy combined with strong fiscal measures. The success of the government's policies since it took office is evidenced by the decrease in the projected annual rate of inflation for 1984 to 9 per cent from an annual rate of 14 per cent for 1982, while the balance of payments is projected to be Ptas 322 billion in surplus for 1984 compared with a deficit of Ptas 466 billion in 1982. On the other hand, Spain's budget deficit for 1984 is projected to be Ptas 1,341 billion compared to Ptas 1,067 billion in 1982.

In 1983, Spain's GDP of Ptas 22,663 billion, representing 2.1 per cent real growth over 1982, ranked eighth among OECD members and has increased since 1979 at an average annual real rate of 1 per cent. Per capita income increased from Ptas 328,082 in 1979 to Ptas 591,310 in 1983. In 1983, services accounted for 58.1 per cent of GDP (compared with 55.4 per cent in 1979), while industry and mining accounted for 35.6 per cent (36.7 per cent in 1979), and agriculture, forestry and fisheries provided the remaining 6.3 per cent of GDP (7.9 per cent in 1979).

The agricultural sector, which has diminished in importance over the past several decades, produces cereals, citrus fruits, olive oil, wine and other products for both domestic use and export. The industrial sector has increased in relative importance, although its growth slowed down during the period 1979-1982 due to the recession of the international economy, the loss of international competitiveness caused by domestic wages rising faster than the depreciation of the peseta and the impact of the world oil crisis on an economy heavily dependent on energy imports. Since 1983, the industrial sector has shown signs of improvement. Based on an anticipated GDP increase of 2.5 per cent and a strong rise in export demand for industrial products, industrial growth of 3 per cent is forecast for 1984. Unemployment, however, has increased from 10 per cent in 1979 to 20 per cent at 30th June, 1984, partly as a result of government policies to rationalise employment in the public sector, primarily in state-owned industries.

Foreign investment into Spain has been increasing steadily since 1977 when the government introduced additional incentives to encourage investment from abroad. It amounted to Ptas 243 billion in 1983 and Ptas 228 billion for the first 9 months of 1984. The industrial sectors of steel, engineering and chemicals have received the largest volume of direct foreign investment. France was the largest source of foreign investment in 1983.

The tourist industry represents a significant source of revenue for Spain as a result of its favourable climate, location and culture. The tourist industry employed approximately 1.2 million workers and produced gross revenues of Ptas 990 billion in 1983 compared with Ptas 433 billion in 1979. Over the 1979-1981 period of relatively high oil prices, net revenues from tourism offset over 60 per cent of the balance of trade deficit.

The Government has encouraged increased use of coal and other alternatives to imported oil. In 1983, the volume of oil imports remained virtually the same as in 1982, following a decline of 7.6 per cent from 1981. Since 1979, oil has declined from 69 per cent of primary energy consumed to 53 per cent in 1983, while at the same time the use of coal has increased from 15 per cent to 29 per cent. Government schemes to encourage the mining of domestic coal deposits have resulted in an 80 per cent increase in production since 1979 to 39 million tonnes in 1983. Domestic crude oil production was some 3.0 million tonnes in 1983 compared to 1.5 million tonnes in 1982. Coal and oil account for 66 per cent of total electricity supply, hydropower 25 per cent and nuclear power 9 per cent.

In 1983, Spain showed a balance of trade deficit of Ptas 1,044 billion, 2.7 per cent higher than in 1982. Imports totalled Ptas 4,040 billion in 1983 compared with Ptas 3,358 billion in 1982. Exports amounted to Ptas 2,996 billion in 1983 compared with Ptas 2,341 billion in 1982. During the first 9 months of 1984, imports amounted to Ptas 3,364 billion and exports to Ptas 2,766 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of Ptas 598 billion. This compares with a deficit of Ptas 1,004 billion for the same period in 1983.

The current account balance of payments deficit was Ptas 327 billion in 1983, 30 per cent lower than in 1982. During the first 9 months of 1984, there was a current account surplus of Ptas 196 billion compared with a deficit of Ptas 380 billion for the same period in 1983. As a consequence of this improvement in the balance of payments, Spain's external reserve position has also improved. International reserves at 30th September, 1984 stood at U.S.\$15.7 billion, compared with U.S.\$10.7 billion at 30th September, 1983.

The overall state budget deficit, including capital and other expenditures, amounted to Ptas 1,231 billion (5.4 per cent of GDP) in 1983 compared to Ptas 1,067 billion (5.4 per cent of GDP) in 1982. For the first 9 months of 1984, the overall budget deficit amounted to Ptas 1,086 billion compared with Ptas 906 billion for the comparable period in 1983.

Total public sector debt of Ptas 5,423 billion (23,837 million) as at 31st December, 1983 represented approximately 23.9 per cent of Spain's GDP for that year (compared with 18.7 per cent at the end of 1982) of which Ptas 2,301 billion (9,675 million or 40.6 per cent) was external debt. At 30th September, 1984, total public sector debt stood at Ptas 7,748 billion (32,405 million) of which Ptas 2,491 billion (10,360 or 32 per cent) was external debt. Total public and private sector external debt stood at Ptas 4,617 billion (19,295 million) as at 31st December, 1983 and Ptas 5,205 billion (22,879 million) at 30th September, 1984. Debt service payments for interest and principal on total public and private sector external debt amounted to Ptas 956 billion (4,202 million) in 1983 representing 19.8 per cent of exports of goods and services.

Full debt service has been paid when due upon all external debt issued by Spain as well as upon all external debt borrowed by others and guaranteed by Spain.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Underwriting Arrangements

By an Underwriting Agreement dated 18th February, 1985, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, Barclays Merchant Bank Limited, Baring Brothers & Co. Limited, County Bank Limited, Grindlay Brants Limited, Hambros Bank Limited, Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited, Lloyds Bank International Limited, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and Banco de Bilbao, S.A. (the "Underwriters") have agreed with the Kingdom to underwrite the issue of the Stock and the payment of £30 per cent of the nominal amount thereof. The Underwriting Agreement is subject to certain conditions and Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Underwriters, and in certain circumstances the Kingdom may terminate the Underwriting Agreement if such conditions are not fulfilled. If the Underwriting Agreement is so terminated, no applications for the Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for Stock will become void.

The Kingdom has agreed to pay to the Underwriters commissions aggregating 12 1/2 per cent of Stock for their services as managers and underwriters of the issue, out of which will be paid commissions to the brokers to the issue (W. Greenwell & Co. and Rowe & Pitman) and certain other persons who have been offered, on behalf of the Kingdom, and have accepted sub-underwriting participations in respect of the issue of the Stock. The Kingdom will also pay brokerage of 1 1/2 per cent of £100 of Stock to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers (as defined in "Terms of Payment in respect of Applications" above) on allotments made in respect of applications on forms bearing their stamp; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotment which arises out of an underwriting commitment. The total expenses of the issue (including the above-mentioned commissions but excluding brokerage) are estimated to amount to approximately £280,000 and are payable by the Kingdom.

#### General

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this Prospectus; and any information or representation not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Kingdom or the Underwriters. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation to subscribe, the Stock in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or invitation in such jurisdiction.

### APPLICATION FORM

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 21st February, 1985 and will close later the same day. This form must be lodged with Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU.

### KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Payable as follows: On application £30 per cent. On or before 12th July, 1985, the balance of the issue price

To Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain ("Spain"). In accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 18th February, 1985, I/we agree to accept the amount of Stock applied for or any smaller amount that may be allotted in respect of this application and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Nominal amount of the Stock applied for	Amount enclosed at £30 per cent of the nominal amount applied for
£	£

Notes: Applications must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of £100

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiple	Amount of Stock applied for	Multiple
£100 - £1,000	£100	£10,000 - £100,000	£10,000
£1,000 - £10,000	£1,000	£100,000 or greater	£100,000

I/we enclose a cheque in pounds sterling drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses, made payable to "Lloyds Bank Plc" and crossed "Spain Loan" representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent of the above-mentioned nominal amount of Stock. In consideration of Spain agreeing to allot the Stock on and subject to the terms and conditions of the Prospectus and of the Underwriting Agreement referred to therein, I/we agree to accept the amount of the amount payable on the Stock, if accepted after its due date, Spain further reserves the right, in default of payment of such balance, to sell the Stock fully paid for its own account. I/we acknowledge that any allotment letter and (if appropriate) remittance for any application moneys returnable to me/us is liable to be held pending clearance of such cheque.

I/we hereby request that any Stock allotted to me/us be delivered by an allotment letter addressed to me/us and be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the first address shown below.

\* A separate cheque must accompany each application form.

Date: ..... 1985

(1) Usual signature: .....  
In the case of a corporation the signature must be signed by a duly authorised officer who must state his capacity.

Joint Applicants (if any):  
In the case of joint applicants all must sign.

For names: .....  
Surname: .....  
Address in full: .....

(2) Usual signature: .....  
For names: .....  
Surname: .....  
Address in full: .....

(3) Usual signature: .....  
For names: .....  
Surname: .....  
Address in full: .....

(4) Usual signature: .....  
For names: .....  
Surname: .....  
Address in full: .....

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Please use BLOCK LETTERS



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1984 HS High	1984 LS Low	Company	Price	Chg	1984 HS High	1984 LS Low	Company	Price	Chg	1984 HS High	1984 LS Low
1	BUILDING AND ROADS			1	Building Research	1.00	0.00	1.00	1	Building Research	1.00	0.00	1.00
2	Ward			2	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	2	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
3	Ward			3	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	3	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
4	Ward			4	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	4	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
5	Ward			5	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	5	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
6	Ward			6	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	6	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
7	Ward			7	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	7	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
8	Ward			8	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	8	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
9	Ward			9	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	9	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
10	Ward			10	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	10	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
11	Ward			11	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	11	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
12	Ward			12	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	12	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
13	Ward			13	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	13	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
14	Ward			14	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	14	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
15	Ward			15	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	15	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
16	Ward			16	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	16	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
17	Ward			17	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	17	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
18	Ward			18	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	18	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
19	Ward			19	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	19	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
20	Ward			20	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	20	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
21	Ward			21	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	21	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
22	Ward			22	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	22	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
23	Ward			23	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	23	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
24	Ward			24	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	24	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
25	Ward			25	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	25	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
26	Ward			26	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	26	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
27	Ward			27	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	27	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
28	Ward			28	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	28	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
29	Ward			29	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	29	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
30	Ward			30	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	30	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
31	Ward			31	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	31	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
32	Ward			32	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	32	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
33	Ward			33	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	33	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
34	Ward			34	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	34	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
35	Ward			35	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	35	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
36	Ward			36	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	36	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
37	Ward			37	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	37	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
38	Ward			38	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	38	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
39	Ward			39	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	39	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
40	Ward			40	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	40	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
41	Ward			41	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	41	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
42	Ward			42	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	42	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
43	Ward			43	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	43	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
44	Ward			44	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	44	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
45	Ward			45	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	45	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
46	Ward			46	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	46	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
47	Ward			47	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	47	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
48	Ward			48	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	48	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
49	Ward			49	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	49	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
50	Ward			50	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	50	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
51	Ward			51	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	51	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
52	Ward			52	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	52	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
53	Ward			53	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	53	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
54	Ward			54	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	54	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
55	Ward			55	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	55	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
56	Ward			56	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	56	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
57	Ward			57	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	57	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
58	Ward			58	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	58	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
59	Ward			59	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	59	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
60	Ward			60	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	60	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
61	Ward			61	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	61	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
62	Ward			62	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	62	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
63	Ward			63	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	63	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
64	Ward			64	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	64	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
65	Ward			65	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	65	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
66	Ward			66	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	66	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
67	Ward			67	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	67	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
68	Ward			68	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	68	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
69	Ward			69	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	69	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
70	Ward			70	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	70	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
71	Ward			71	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	71	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
72	Ward			72	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	72	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
73	Ward			73	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	73	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
74	Ward			74	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	74	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
75	Ward			75	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	75	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
76	Ward			76	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	76	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
77	Ward			77	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	77	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
78	Ward			78	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	78	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
79	Ward			79	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	79	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
80	Ward			80	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	80	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
81	Ward			81	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	81	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
82	Ward			82	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	82	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
83	Ward			83	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	83	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
84	Ward			84	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	84	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
85	Ward			85	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	85	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
86	Ward			86	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	86	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
87	Ward			87	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	87	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
88	Ward			88	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	88	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
89	Ward			89	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	89	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
90	Ward			90	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	90	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
91	Ward			91	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	91	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
92	Ward			92	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	92	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
93	Ward			93	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	93	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
94	Ward			94	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	94	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
95	Ward			95	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	95	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
96	Ward			96	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	96	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
97	Ward			97	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	97	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
98	Ward			98	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	98	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
99	Ward			99	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	99	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00
100	Ward			100	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00	100	Ward	1.00	0.00	1.00

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 HS High	1984 LS Low	Company	Price	Chg	1984 HS High	1984 LS Low

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1984 HS High	1984 LS Low	Company	Price	Chg	1984 HS High	1984 LS Low

FIVE TO FORTY YEARS

1984 HS High	1984 LS Low	Company	Price	Chg	1984 HS High	1984 LS Low

OVER FORTY YEARS

1984 HS High	1984 LS Low	Company	Price	Chg	1984 HS High	1984 LS Low

UNLISTED

1984 HS High	1984 LS Low	Company	Price
--------------	-------------	---------	-------







## Computer Appointments

## EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DYNAMIC CONSULTANTS

LONDON MANCHESTER BIRMINGHAM  
£14-28,000 + CAR + BENEFITS

We offer high-fliers superb positions within leading Management Consultancies in three major cities.

Applicants who should be aged 28-35, must have a good degree and the personality to succeed in the demanding environment of prestigious Companies. They will be well-versed in medium/large systems, where they will have been Project Managers or in-depth Systems Analysts.

Application areas are diverse, but our clients would find telecommunications specialists most useful, and consultants with proven banking flair.

Please send a detailed C.V. or if you prefer phone PHILLIP GILCHRIST for further details. Please quote current salary.

## TOP FLIGHT SALES PROFESSIONALS

Excellent opportunities exist for experienced Sales People with high earnings capabilities.

LONDON AND SOUTH-EAST. C. £30K OTE  
+ PRESTIGIOUS CAR

Accounts Managers required for leading Computer Company to sell Systems into Government and Health Sectors. Applicants must show at least 3 years good achievements in Systems Sales and preferably, be experienced in financial/office automation applications.

MANCHESTER/SURREY. £28K OTE  
+ CAR + PPP

Rapid development causes a Manchester-based Consultancy to seek a number of top flight professionals with a minimum impressive track-record of software sales, to sell packages and total solutions into the super-mini market place. An ideal candidate would be in their early 30's, and come from an OEM environment, and be conversant with 4th generation tools.

COUNTRYWIDE. £30K OTE  
+ CAR OR CAR ALLOWANCE

Graduate calibre people, aged 25/30, are urgently needed by a Company extending its Sales operation throughout the UK. Candidates must have a practical Accounting/D.P. background and be proficient in selling mini-based capital goods/business systems.

Please send a detailed C.V. or if you prefer phone PHILLIP GILCHRIST for further details.

Please quote current salary.



Cheshire Recruitment

Wilmsham House, Water Lane, Wilmsham, Cheshire. SK9 8RA.  
Telephone: Wilmsham (0625) 533663

## Information Systems Manager

Holland

Excellent salary + car

Our client is the market leader in international freight handling. From their European Headquarters in Holland, they control the operations of twelve countries with MIS responsibility for both financial and operational applications. To head up this function they now seek a high calibre Information Systems Manager.

Reporting to the Finance and Administration Manager you will be responsible for the development of all information systems, including both hardware and software selection and contribute towards the corporate computer strategy. In particular you will be involved in developing specialised applications relevant to the company's international freight business. You will have a staff of 30 reporting to you and will also have an overall responsibility for MIS staff in the other European countries.

For this position you should have a degree and several years in a senior MIS role, with experience of multi-location processing, ideally on an international basis. You must also have the ability to deal with people across all levels, gaining both senior management support for new concepts and subsequently user co-operation and acceptance.

This extremely challenging and interesting position will carry an excellent salary package plus a quality car and company benefits. Full relocation assistance will be provided.

Candidates, male or female, should apply in confidence detailing their career history, salary and reason for application, quoting reference MCS/8039 to Alan Hunt, Executive Selection Division, Price Waterhouse Associates, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY.

Wootton Jeffreys  
GREAT PROJECTS,  
GREAT PROSPECTSPROGRAMMERS/ANALYSTS/  
PROJECT MANAGERS TO £20,000+

Wootton Jeffreys is one of the longest established computer services companies in the UK, and employs over 120 personnel in offices at Brookwood (Head Office), Bristol, Manchester and Farnborough (Hants).

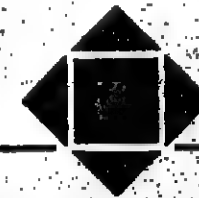
Wootton Jeffreys is PRIME'S largest authorised distributor, as well as being an authorised DIGITAL micro computer specialist and IBM PC dealer.

Wootton Jeffreys continued expansion means that a number of outstanding career opportunities exist in all our office locations for programmers/analysts/project managers with at least 2 years' experience. Demonstrable skills in at least one of the following areas are essential:

PRIME, FORTRAN, PRIME INFORMATION, PICK, VAX, VMS, UNIX, CAD Commercial Application Systems, System Development Tools. Successful applicants will work in teams on a wide variety of interesting projects as diverse as government contracts to consumer product manufacturing.

Excellent fringe benefits include private health insurance, pension scheme and a company car if appropriate.

For further information regarding these positions and an application form, telephone, or write to:

Mary Campbell-Dick  
Wootton Jeffreys Systems Ltd  
Cemetery Poles  
Brookwood, Woking  
Surrey GU24 0BT  
Telephone: 048 67 80083Project Leaders  
Data Comms & Distributed ProcessingSystems Programmers  
MVS, VTAMNetwork Specialists  
SNA, DECNET, NETEX

You will have several years computing experience including, as relevant, Assembler, PLI, MVS/SP, MVS/XA, JES2, RACF, VTAM, TSO, SNA, OSI, DECNET or NETEX. All applicants should hold a First or Second Class Degree and possess good communication skills.

Oxfordshire  
Salaries to £17,000

Located in a delightful part of Oxfordshire, our Client is one of the country's leading scientific and engineering research organisations with an enviable reputation for systems development within a highly advanced Data Processing department. DUAL IBM 3081K Mainframes are being utilised together with an existing local and national network based on SNA, DECNET and NETEX. New development plans offer the adjacent excellent career opportunities for committed and ambitious professionals who will enjoy first class working conditions and considerable technical challenge.

For further information telephone Reg Heath on 0905 611512 or (evenings/weekends) 0531 3761 or send full personal career details to:

Computer Personnel & Executive Development Associates Limited.  
Old Bank House, Bank Street, Worcester WR1 2EW.BE THE FIRST...  
TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THIS  
NEW FORCE IN BUSINESS COMPUTING

First Computer is a fast growing chain of computer business centres. Currently there are seven units, and plans to expand the national network are already well advanced. Destined to play a major role in the development of the business computer market in this country, First Computer offers unparalleled career opportunities to ambitious men and women seeking a new challenge.

MAJOR ACCOUNT  
SALES EXECUTIVES  
BASIC c.£18,000 + CAR  
OTE c.£28,000

Operating from a First Computer Centre you will be responsible for the identification and development of the corporate account business. Successful candidates should have experience of major account sales in the DP industry supported by the confidence and creative energy to make things happen.

CENTRE SALES  
CONSULTANTS  
BASIC c.£12,000-£16,000  
OTE c.£22,000-£26,000

Based at one of the seven centres, you will provide a complete professional service to customers, which will include consultancy demonstrations and system selection. Previous selling experience in the micro industry is highly desirable whilst ambition and self motivation are essential.

So do not delay — BE THE FIRST and contact Myriad in London on 01-353 0981 quoting ref.FI/1 to discover more about these unique career opportunities.

30 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA Tel. 01 353 0981 24 hours

myriad

25 South Street, Reading, RG1 1GU Tel. (0734) 591151 24 hours

D.P. Consultants  
- £10,000-£16,000

## Banking Systems/Expert Systems

Helix Technology Group, well established and privately owned with a £2m. turnover in financial sector consultancy and systems development, is now poised for expansion. The Group has career opportunities for 2-3 exceptionally able individuals to join our team of gifted professionals.

We require:

- \* A good degree.
- \* First-class experience in data processing.
- \* A high degree of commitment.
- \* The ability to absorb and adopt new techniques.

We offer:

- \* Unrivalled work experience on state-of-the-art banking applications and expert systems applications with our first class clients in the City and other financial capitals.
- \* Extensive travel opportunities.
- \* Rapid career advancement and salary progression.

Please apply with full C.V. to:

The Managing Director,  
Helix Software Consultants  
Limited/  
Helix Expert Systems Limited  
11, Ludgate Circus,  
London, EC4M 7LQ.

MMT COMPUTING PLC

For ourselves:

\* GRADUATE PROGRAMMERS  
TO £16K

MMT Computing plc is an established and expanding software house based in London's West End, and is one of the Unlisted Securities Market's fastest growing and most successful recent entrants. We are dedicated to providing the services of high calibre professionals to a variety of household name clients, mostly located in the London area. The demand for our services continues to increase; as a consequence we are looking for good people with mainframe experience in the commercial field. MMT offers you the challenge of working with a wide variety of hardware and applications. Salaries are reviewed regularly, benefits include a share option scheme, and career development is based on merit. Ref: DF

\* RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT £20K  
+ TARGET

A superb ground-floor opportunity is available to the candidate with appropriate experience, contacts, initiative and ability. Establish your own division in our still young Placement Services area. Ref: MJT

For our clients:

\* ACCOUNTS MANAGERS  
£20K TO £40K

Marvellous opportunities for those with proven track-records in hardware sales, Account Manager and Sales Executive levels in various locations for several big name Manufacturers. Ref: PS1

\* PROJECT LEADERS  
TO £18K

An IBM or ICL VME/8 background would make you particularly attractive to our London-based clients in the Retail and Financial sectors. Systems Programmers also required. Ref: PS2

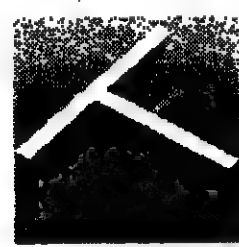
\* STOCKBROKING/BANKING  
SYSTEMS £16K

Good Analyst/Programmers needed by prestigious City-based clients with a variety of language/machine environments. Ref: PS3

Please send CVs to:

MMT Computing plc,  
New Gallery House,  
6 Vigo Street, London W1X 1AH

Marking the envelope with the appropriate reference number, or telephone 01-437 6211.

TYCOM  
SYSTEMS LTD.SOFTWARE ENGINEERS  
AND PROGRAMMERS  
c. £15,000

Tycom systems is a small and expanding systems house with a wide customer base spread throughout the U.K. We are looking for graduates with a sound technical background who have experience of one or more of the following:-

8086 Assembler  
'C', preferably under XENIX  
IBM-PC developments

The successful candidates will be working on advanced micro based systems one of which is a nationwide communications network for Trusthouse Forte.

Please write enclosing your c.v. or telephone:-

Mike Cadbury,  
Tycom Systems Ltd,  
28 The Butts,  
Brentford, Middlesex TW8 8BL.  
Tel: 01-847 2641

## ADAGE

The leading manufacturer of plug compatible graphic workstations for IBM mainframe and high performance interactive graphic systems for use with mini computers.

Is currently expanding its European operations. We are looking for a:

SALES ENGINEER  
FOR THE SOUTHERN PART  
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Applicants should have a proven sales record in the computer graphics or CAD/CAM market.

We can offer, besides the normal company benefits and international oriented spirits of the whole team in Europe, a

£42K

annual remuneration (£25K guaranteed, £17K on target commission).

If you are interested, please call ADAGE on Tel: Wakefield (0924) 367121.

مكتبة الأصيل



## COMPUTING - ON GOING CAREERS

### SYSTEM DESIGNERS/ ANALYST PROGRAMMERS

W. LONDON

TO £14 1/2 K

The rapidly expanding hardware manufacturer based in West London requires Systems Designers and Analyst Programmers with a minimum of three years' Data Processing experience. Successful applicants will be involved in the development and support of a wide variety of applications for the UK and overseas. The company offers a competitive salary, together with a full range of company benefits including a pension scheme and a profit sharing scheme. REF TJ 10445

### BUSINESS ANALYST/ TEAM LEADER

HERTS.

Circa £15K

One of Britain's leading hardware specialists currently require staff for a variety of Management positions from Team Leaders to Business Analysts. Candidates must have at least five years' Data Processing experience with a background in either design or analysis. The company uses a variety of Honeywell machines, however, experience of this particular equipment is not essential. Applicants with office administration or monitoring control system experience are of particular interest. Successful candidates will be required to conduct feasibility studies and lead development teams from the initial user contact through all stages to final implementation. In addition to these attributes, candidates must be experienced in team management. The company offers an excellent salary with a comprehensive benefits package. REF TJ 10445

### PROJECT LEADERS (ANY MACHINE)

MIDD.

Circa £15K

Due to expansion a leading international publishing company of leading to increase the best staff within its data processing department. Consequently two additional Project Leaders are required. The successful applicants will be responsible for developing and maintaining new and existing systems on IBM mainframes using CICS and database techniques working on a variety of commercial applications. Successful candidates will have sound analytical experience, having worked as part of a team on at least one large project, from conception through to final implementation. Sound experience of database techniques and implementation on IBM commercial or publishing systems, preferably planned on IBM hardware (not accepted) is essential. Leading qualities and the ability to communicate and implement changes in user departments are essential. In addition to a competitive salary, the company offers an excellent package, including a pension scheme and bonus, possible relocation assistance. REF TJ 10445

### ANY DEC ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS

BERKSHIRE

£10-£13K + BENEFITS

The major computer hardware manufacturer currently require a number of Senior Analyst Programmers to work in their Internal Systems Development Division. You will be working in project teams, involved in a wide range of applications such as finance, commercial, educational, telephone and personnel. Successful candidates will have a good knowledge of such as finance, commercial, educational, telephone and personnel. Successful candidates will have a good knowledge of such as finance, commercial, educational, telephone and personnel. Successful candidates will have a good knowledge of such as finance, commercial, educational, telephone and personnel. REF TJ 10445

### BANKING CONSULTANTS PROJECT MANAGER

C. LONDON

TO £24,000

The information systems division of the leading international banking corporation wish to recruit two computer professionals for consultancy/project management. Candidates will have strong communications/management skills and a background in the development of computerised banking systems. They will be responsible for the development of European and UK strategic plans, plus providing advice and general consultancy for member banks within the corporation. Additional responsibility will include a more traditional project management role. The corporation offers excellent salaries, a well regulated pension of European level and a stimulating environment which offers the very best in computing/communications technology. REF TJ 10445

### BANKING BUSINESS ANALYST (PACKAGE CONSULTANTS)

C. LONDON

£20,000 + Banking Benefits

To continue to provide a professional and efficient service, the information systems division of the leading international banking corporation is looking to recruit several top class consultants to implement and support an IBM System 360/50 based banking package. Ideally, graduates of high quality will have strong communications/management skills and a solid background in the development of computerised banking/financial systems. A broad knowledge of international banking would be a definite advantage, as consultants will have to discuss user requirements, at a senior level, and be able to translate these requirements into the Data Processing terminology. Consultants will also provide advice, counsel and assistance in the implementation and support of computerised banking systems at UK and European sites. The successful candidates can also look forward to team leading and occasional overseas travel. The positions are based in Central London and offer extremely attractive banking benefits. REF TJ 10445

### DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

HERTFORDSHIRE

TO £20K + Car + Bonus

A leading manufacturer has just created a new position for a Development Manager. The successful applicant will be responsible for the overall management of all building and development projects within a division having a significant turnover from specific hardware, software and system development. Successful candidates will come from a development background, preferably in computer systems, and will have experience of managing major projects. This is a key role in an expanding division with the salary reflecting the importance of the post. A full range of benefits include a company car, company bonus and relocation assistance where appropriate. REF TJ 10445

### DATA PROCESSING CONSULTANTS

C. LONDON

TO £28K + Car

The leading worldwide management consultancy urgently need additional senior computer professionals. Positions are as management consultants with duties falling into four main areas: Data Processing, Project Management, Advice on systems development methodology, Project review. Successful candidates, including all data processing related experience, ideally should be between thirty-five and fifty-five, have a degree and preferably be working at Project Leader/Analyst level either for an end user or software house, and have a background in commercial systems development. In addition to a competitive salary, the company offers an excellent package, including a pension scheme and bonus. Successful candidates are not required to relocate and are encouraged to apply. REF TJ 10445



RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 24 hrs (10 lines) 01-437 5994  
21 CORK STREET, LONDON W1X 1HB. 01-439 8302  
BUSINESS PEOPLE IN THE PEOPLE BUSINESS Evenings & Weekends  
01-924 0597  
01-274 0940

## Software Development ...with a commitment to quality Bath



Praxi is a software engineering company, founded in 1983 to provide high quality software development services to computer manufacturers and other high technology industry. In a relatively short time we have earned a national reputation based on our commitment to using the best available formal methods, with an emphasis on quality throughout every business activity. Continued growth has led to exceptional opportunities for senior software engineers who possess top class technical skills and the ability and versatility to undertake project management and technical consultancy roles. Our business spans IPSE, database systems, communications, compilers, knowledge engineering and end-user applications.

These professional challenges are matched by an excellent working environment in an attractive location, salaries up to £20,000, share ownership, and profit participation. If you have at least 10 years' experience of software development/project management, ideally based on a good computer science degree and would like to know more, ring David Bean during the day on the number below or outside business hours on (0225) 782171. Alternatively phone or write for an application form quoting ref A/10/1 to: Wendé Drinkwater, Praxi Systems Limited, 20 Manvers Street, Bath BA1 1PX. Tel: Bath (0225) 335855.

**PRAXI**  
Setting standards in software



## Career Opportunities on the South Coast

Lloyds Bowmaker, one of the UK's leading finance houses and a member of the Lloyds Bank Group, is moving its Personal Finance Division to Bournemouth this summer. As a result of this move and our continued growth we now require the following computer professionals:

**Systems Analysts** £10,000 - £13,000

The requirement is for a Systems Analyst, qualified to degree level, with a substantial work background gained in a DP environment. Reporting to the DP Manager the job would suit a self motivated individual who can successfully analyse business data processing requirements and implement and design new systems accordingly. Interfacing with other DP functions he/she will be expected to advise programming staff and display a high level of initiative.

**Programmers** £7,600 - £11,200

Programmers, ideally with 2-3 years NCR experience, or similar, are required to complete our team who are primarily responsible for designing new programs and preparing test data. Educated to at least 'A' level standard, you must be flexible in your approach and conversant with current developments in computer/hardware technology.

**Operators** £6,700 - £8,100

Under the supervision of a Shift Leader you will be mainly responsible for the successful operating of the system, ancillary equipment checks and the loading and unloading of peripherals as necessary. Ideally with at least a year's NCR experience, you must also possess a sound educational background.

For all the above positions age will not be a barrier; experience plus a willingness to contribute to the Company's continued growth are prime requisites.

As you will, for the first few months, be based at our offices in Holborn, we will pay your daily travel expenses or the cost of temporary accommodation in London, to compensate for any inconvenience you are caused. We are also offering to meet your relocation expenses, should you need to move nearer Bournemouth.

You will receive a salary in the range indicated accompanied by an excellent benefits package. If these brief details have encouraged you to find out more about the jobs and the better life style to be found on the South Coast, post the coupon below NOW to: Miss Judith Monaghan, Personnel Officer, Lloyds Bowmaker Limited, 18/20 St. Andrew Street, London EC4P 4JB or telephone: 01-353 6691.

To: Lloyds Bowmaker Limited, please send me an Application Form for the \_\_\_\_\_ position.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Senior EDP Posts Saudi Arabia

Salary range: £25 - £40,000 p.a. tax free

Two outstanding EDP posts are currently available at one of Saudi Arabia's leading U.S. managed hospitals. The King Fahad National Guard hospital makes extensive use of the latest computer technology and is generally regarded as one of the most advanced hospitals in the Kingdom.

These positions are most suited to EDP professionals who have hospital or health related experience.

### Department Manager - Applications Development

Reporting directly to the Director of EDP Services, this post carries responsibility for the overall effectiveness of a team of programmers working on the hospital's applications development programme. Department functions include design, programming, maintenance and user support. Applicants should hold an appropriate degree and have at least 5 years' experience in systems development work with a minimum of 2 years in a management role. Familiarity with Digital Equipment Corporation PDP 11 or VAX/VMS systems or similar is desirable. Priority will be given to candidates who have gained experience in a commercial software house producing hospital information systems.

### Senior Analyst Programmer

Acting as a working supervisor, the Senior Analyst Programmer is responsible to the Department Manager for the efficient performance of his team of programmers. Applicants should hold an appropriate degree or equivalent qualification and have at least 5 years' experience in systems analysis, plus 1 year as a team leader. Hands-on experience in Basic plus 2 on Digital Equipment Corporation or similar equipment is mandatory. Hospital information systems experience is desirable.

Working conditions and benefits are consistent with most senior Middle East assignments of this type.

\*Salaries are paid in Saudi Riyals. Sterling equivalent calculated at an exchange rate of 4.0 Saudi Riyals to the £.

If you hold a British or Irish passport, please send your c.v. or write stating qualifications and experience to Carmel McKenna at the address below.

We would also be interested to hear from suitably qualified Saudi Arabian personnel.

Carmel McKenna  
HCA International Ltd  
49 Wigmore Street  
London W1H 9LE  
Employment agency reg. no. 0594 4935

**HCA International Ltd**

**OVERSEAS WITH OPPORTUNITIES**

**Senior Programme/Author with UNIX exp.** Ref 2307  
To write programme's guides covering the use of UNIX related programmes for (Code UNIX and PC)

**Experienced COBOL Programmers/Authors** Ref 2308  
To write programme's guides covering for example screen management, data management and transaction oriented programming (Code UNIX and PC)

**Project Leader/Consultant** Ref 2309  
To write programme's guides and to contribute to the specifications of data processing and office automation applications. For some vacancies data communication is required (Code UNIX)

**Senior Data Processing Authors** Ref 2310  
To write programme's guides for PC's and office automation applications. The highest possible quality of content and presentation is to be achieved (Code UNIX and PC)

**Journalists/Authors/Creative Writers** Ref 2311  
To write magazine on general PC's and office automation applications. The highest possible quality of content and presentation is to be achieved (Code UNIX and PC)

**Instructional Designers and Consultants** Ref 2312  
To design on-line documentation and training (Code UNIX and PC)

**Data Communications Specialists** Ref 2313  
To prepare manuals for communication with about 10 computer systems, products, networks. Knowledge of VME, IBM, C, C++ and PC (Code UNIX and PC)

**Experienced Micro Computer Programmers** Ref 2314  
To write technical reference of experienced creative writers preparing manuals and on-line documentation (Code UNIX)

**Senior Authors/Editors** Ref 2315  
To guide the work of authors of experienced creative writers preparing manuals and on-line documentation (Code UNIX)

**Project Leader/Operations Consultant** Ref 2316  
To control development of documentation and training in systems management and operations (Code UNIX)

For these and other vacancies please telephone Ann Kibbidge on (0452) 57141 or in the evenings on (0452) 700701



For these and other vacancies please telephone Ann Kibbidge on (0452) 57141 or in the evenings on (0452) 700701

### LANGUAGES IN MARKETING

Two career posts in Software house for linguists with computer background.  
(i) Italian account manager.  
(ii) European development co-ordinator (French or German).  
Good prospects, a benefit, Marrow Emp. Agt.  
The Language Specialists  
036 1487

### TRAINING

LOTUS 123  
SYMPHONY  
FRAMEWORK  
on site  
Tel: (0245) 322657

### SOFTWARE PROFESSIONALS

**PROGRAMMERS/ANALYSTS** £12-14K+  
Bank benefits. IBM 34/39/58. Immediate openings for those well versed in RPG II and III.

**PROGRAMMERS/ANALYSTS** £11-13.5K+  
Rapid opportunity for those seeking a challenge and wishing to develop own specialist skills within the following areas: IBM VM, CICS, DB2.

**DEC VAX PROGRAMMERS** £9-13K London City  
VMS Operating system, Fortran/Pascal exp. preferred.

Contact Mark Goldberg College House  
01-828 2866 (24 hrs) Wrights Lane  
MSB Appointments London W8.

### SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER with IBM 4300 experience West London

Our client is an international organisation with household name products and a U.K. turnover of £100 million. If you have at least 3 years systems programming experience and a knowledge of DOS/VSE, this is an excellent opportunity to move into a stimulating new environment with excellent prospects for career development. Reporting to the Technical Support Manager, you will monitor the computer hardware resource, maintain the data-base management system, and manage and control the communications network. An attractive salary will be supported by excellent large-company benefits. To apply, telephone or send career details to Questor Associates, 29 Buckingham Gate, London SW1 6NF. Tel: 01-630 9493.



PAFEC Limited is a major independent UK CAD/CAE software house based in Nottingham. Recent expansion has meant that several new opportunities have arisen in our support department.

**SYSTEM PROGRAMMERS** to implement our CAD products on new computers and peripherals. Successful applicants will be expected to have a year's relevant experience, a knowledge of FORTRAN or Unix would be an asset. These jobs will be Nottingham-based.

**PROGRAM SUPPORT** to install and maintain CAC software on both existing and new customers' sites. This job involves customer contact and travelling, sometimes abroad. Successful applicants should have a degree in a numerate subject and a year's relevant experience.

**ON SITE SUPPORT** engineers to provide backup and assistance to first-time users of CAD products. A company car will be provided. Applicants should be outgoing and preferably have at least one year's experience in using a relevant CAD system.

All of these positions offer attractive salaries. Other benefits include BUPA and a company pension scheme. Relocation expenses may also be given in appropriate circumstances. Apply in writing with full C.V. to The Recruitment Officer, PAFEC Limited, Strelley Hall, Main Street, Strelley, Nottingham NG8 6PE.



## The case for Acorn

John Law, *Silicon Glen Ltd, Blackford, Perthshire*

As a small company at the sharp end of the computer selling business, perhaps you might permit us to air a view on the troubles at Acorn.

The design of the BBC computer was such as to make it a convenient subject for future up-grades, besides being excellent in itself.

This led to the emergence of a wide user base, especially among enthusiasts, who have contributed to a realization of many of the upgrade possibilities. Because of the penetration of the machine in schools and universities, we have a generation of young experts who are intimately familiar with it.

These assets are the real capital of Acorn, and not the depressed shares currently suspended on the Unlisted Securities Market. What the finance market is getting wrong, the pressure of continuing demand will soon put right. The BBC micro is the nearest thing in

### LETTERS

computer hardware to a staple product. Small dealers make hardly any money selling it, but sell it they will, because of the numerous other items - printers, screens, disk drives, second processors - that they can sell in association with it.

Roger Ford, *Orbit Publishing, London*

While one is happy to know that Oliver Strimpel's ample talents as an historian of computing are being put to good use at the Boston Computer Museum (*Computer Horizons*, January 29), the necessity for his migration to the United States to find the backing for such a project highlights the woeful state of affairs in this country.

Setting aside the fact that British pioneers of computing from Babbage and Lovelace to Turing, Wilkes and beyond deserve recognition and honour, there is a more practical reason for the establishment of a museum of computing in Great Britain - the growing scarcity of the objects themselves.

Little or no attempt is made to save and conserve even a sparse collection of representative objects, except perhaps at the Science Museum; and even there, where there is a gallery devoted to the subject, few if any objects have been added since its establishment in the early seventies.

## All-in machine switches off the Sinclair extras

A new 3 1/2 inch disc drive for the Sinclair Spectrum and Spectrum Plus is to be launched this week. The unit, right, will contain a power supply for the computer, and connections for joysticks, printer and monitor, removing the need for many of the Sinclair extras now required to connect such peripherals. It is being marketed by Opus Supplies and will be on sale only at Boots at around £200. Boots has commissioned a number of software packages to be made available on the 3 1/2 inch discs.

More than £50 million was invested in robot systems last year by British industries. According to the annual report of the British Robot Association, which analysed the country of origin of 679 of a total 870 robot systems installed last year, 33 per cent were British, 32 per cent European, 24 per cent Japanese and 10 per cent American. However, many of the British machines were at the cheaper end of the market.

A software package assessing how organizations' telephone exchanges cope with their workloads and what changes could be made to make them more efficient or economical is now available for the IBM PC. The package, called Micro Status, can also be used to "cure any bad telephoning practice by staff", say its developers, Tiger Information Systems.



The program works by processing data recorded either on tape or disc drive attached to the V24 port of the data exchange. The price is £495, excluding the data capture device.

In an effort to close the technological gap between the industrialized world and China, Peking has announced that it will open part of its domestic electronics market to foreign companies and, in exchange, will seek a "speed-up in the import of technology from abroad". Jang Zemin, Minister for the Electronics

### BRIEFING

Industry, said: "From now, various offices, companies and research institutes can import electronics technology with their own money to enter joint projects abroad. But concentrated efforts must be made to digest and improve upon the import technologies in order to raise our self-reliance and capability." He said special economic zones and coastal cities must make full use of their favoured status to import advanced technologies and business management techniques. He wants China's own electronics industries to grow 18 per cent this year and added that China aims to produce 10.5 million television sets this year - 14.5 per cent more than last year.

Pixel Artist is the first colour-screen version of an Apple Macintosh, according to Chelmsford-based Micro Core. The separate colour screen is supposedly capable of displaying several million shades - enhancing the Mac's limited black and white images by "painting" a picture already generated on the Mac with colour that is offered on the accompanying larger, high-resolution display.

One of Britain's top technological universities, Bradford, has placed a £350,000 order for a computer-aided design network that will link four of its engineering departments in the largest CAD network in the country. The departments of electrical, mechanical, civil and control engineering, in buildings up to two kilometres apart, will be linked with a new Apollo Domain LAN, using fibre optics in some sections of the network. By using the distributed system, John Simmons, professor of electrical engineering, who initiated the installation, hopes the various departments will be able to work more closely together.

### UK events

International Computer Graphic User Show and Conference, Barbican, London until Thursday.  
PC Trade Show, Barbican, London, February 25-28 (01-837 3669).  
Dauntsey's School Educational Software Fair, Dauntsey's School, West Lavington, Wiltshire, March 1-2 (038-081 2265).  
DEXPO Europe 1985, Olympia 2, London, March 6-8 (01-582 9256).  
Scottish Computer Show and



"It's only a blown fuse - but try to look puzzled for a couple of hours until the puke opens"

Conference, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, March 12-14.

### Overseas

MEXCOM, Mexico City, February 25-28 (01-379 7626).  
Computer Conference and Exhibition - INTERFACE, Atlanta, March 4-7.  
Personal Computer Show, Sydney, March 13-16 (01-486 1951).  
Personal Computer Show, Amsterdam, March 21-24.  
Computer Conference and Exhibition - COMDEX/WINTER, March 21-24.

## PC firms may rush Russia

By Hedley Voeys

The Soviet Union's computer industry is riddled with production difficulties. But the Russians have found a way around their problems: buy from the West.

They have expressed interest in buying huge numbers of personal computers, and are even talking to manufacturers like ICL about producing Western micros under licence in the USSR.

A production line making Russian computers would face several difficulties, not least the shortage of alternative suppliers and contractors which limits choice. As a Polish computer designer put it: "In the West you can change your mind at certain points, but we instigate the specific investments and must not change major components until that investment has paid off."

This is a particularly nasty handicap in dealing with the major changes in microprocessor technologies which occur every three years.

The Soviets have shrewdly noted that there has been a certain rationalization of processor "families" in personal computing lately. So it is a good time to fix on product ideas for mass production. The Soviet Union has already produced a copy of the basic Apple machine but this is not yet in volume production.

The favoured family on which to spend scarce hard currency must be the Intel 8088/8086 and successor products. The range of software available worldwide makes it the guaranteed prime candidate for volume production.

The current interest in gathering a complete production unit from the West fits in neatly with the familiar planning style of the East. If all goes well there will be a two-pronged push into personal computer production, one mainly based on expanding present capacity and the other contracted for from the West when trading rules allow.

Production speed lower than in the West

Although the rules for trading in high technology from West to East often seem quite absurd, the thrust of what they are trying to do is straightforward: the view is that the Eastern bloc should be kept technically disadvantaged to help offset its alleged numerical weapons advantage.

This is particularly true of electronic chip manufacture, laboratory design prototypes exhibited in the East show quite clearly that they are capable of making sample chips that are fairly close to Western standards.

However, the speed at which these designs can be put into high volume defect-free production is a great deal less than can be achieved in the West. The application of the trading rules is therefore especially interesting in the case of small computing workstations. The East needs these to enhance its general level of industrial performance. It is precisely such a rise in productivity and quality of output that might help it close the key productivity gap in its information processing industries.

This is the other side of the computer coin which now faces the US. The personal computers are not in themselves "high tech". However, prolonged soaking of the technical and managerial elite in personal computing might have an effect in the Eastern bloc.

People/William Norris, Control Data Corporation

## Capitalism with a friendly face

By Richard Dowden

To find an American computer giant aspiring to the aims of Oxfam and the ideals of the welfare state may seem extraordinary, especially if it claims these could be profitable ventures. But William Norris, founder and chief executive of Control Data Corporation, with a \$4,582.8 million turnover in 1983, is an extraordinary man.

Control Data does not simply build the world's most powerful computers. It has launched mass education programmes and is tackling some of America's most decayed inner cities and is trying to revitalize agriculture in rural areas.

Asked if he has any unfilled ambitions, Mr Norris said: "I'd like to help the developing countries. We can provide educational training, we've got the technology to make small farms more efficient and we can have a dramatic effect on people's health."

Mr Norris was born 73 years ago on a large Nebraska farm. In the early 1930s the depression and the worst-ever drought hit the American plains and gave Mr Norris a lesson in self-sufficiency.

"All we bought were little cans of kerosene for the oil lamp, he recalled. "We used mules - all you need for them are oats and grass."

After the war he formed a company with some colleagues developing digital equipment and larger-scale memories. It was taken over by Sperry Rand, which failed to develop the computers on which Mr Norris wanted to work.

In 1957 he and eight others walked out and formed Control Data.

Then years later Control Data itself was targeted by IBM, which tried to take over the market for large computers. Using his own computers to collate evidence, Mr Norris filed a suit against IBM under the anti-trust laws won. Control Data was awarded \$101 million and control of IBM's data services business.

Mr Norris wanted a company which was not vulnerable to short-term trends, so he diversified into long-term projects and markets which no one else had thought of.

"Identifying unmet needs and turning them into profitable business opportunities" is the slogan pervading Control Data's literature. The only motivation Mr Norris will admit to beyond good business is that capitalism is killing itself by maximizing short-term profit.



Norris: Helping countries

## An exciting future for ICL?

By Richard Sarson

The "exciting future" predicted for ICL by retiring chairman Sir Christopher Laidlaw at the last AGM has failed to emerge.

Last week ICL's new masters, STC, announced 15 month figures which are very much the same as the provisional year results announced by ICL last November. Profit to December was £43 million, down from the £47 million of the period to September 1983.

ICL has also laid off 950 more staff, closing down its factory in Utica, New York.

New chairman Robb Wilmot has improved the company's financial fortunes since his appointment as managing director in May 1981, introducing cooperation with Fujitsu and several North American companies.

But he has been successful in changing attitudes among the staff - particularly the managers - and in bringing in new blood.

Although he cut 7,000 jobs in his first year, he allowed his managers to get rid of many people with special talents, depriving Wilmot of the very people innovative enough to push through his reforms.

His new appointments were also not as he had hoped. Some were henchmen from his old company, Texas Instruments. Others came from the other mainframe and mini companies and large software houses. But most were big-company executives, when the real challenge to ICL comes from small companies, where the manager is the designer - closing the gap between drawing board and production line.

In fact Robb Wilmot had already launched a massive management training programme, to instil "The ICL Way".

In the last two months ICL has also issued a Statement of Direction for its smaller office systems. This restates its commitment to international communications standards - and of course its rejection of IBM's de facto "standard", SNA. But it also says that it is moving away from its own operating systems and protocols, towards industry standard operating systems, like UNIX and Concurrent DOS.

This is a major "outward-looking" shift in policy, which many of its competitors have not yet had the courage to do. The statement also says that it wants to build up western Europe, "where appropriate, through collaborations with European vendors".

This is good news. These past four years, like Pitt the Younger, ICL seems to have "rolled

up the map of Europe", allowing it to slip from 27 per cent of group sales in 1979 (£170 million) to 17 per cent in 1983 (£148 million).

This was because Europe suffered from the Sir Michael Edwards' "cultural problems". Bureaucrats from head office scared away the entrepreneurial local managers inherited from the Singer takeover in the early 1970s, and sales suffered.

Earlier this year, ICL France had to ask the French government's permission to lay off 200 of its 800 staff. The other major market, Germany, has stagnated.

Sales are difficult in these countries. But a small company, Norsk Data of Norway, took over German minicomputer maker Dietz, last year winning 400 ready-made German customers and a large sales force. And in France it has got French company Matra Data Systems to make their machines in France, and to market them across southern Europe.

If ICL can learn to carry out imaginative collaborative ventures like this, it too can succeed on the Continent.

The first fruits of the "ICL Way" and the new strategy are beginning to appear with the new "One Per Desk", a combined computer and telephone, aimed to be on every manager's desk.

It is the first really imaginative and innovative product from ICL for some years and is also about one-third of the price of an IBM.

One ICL designer once said that "all our plans are unsuccessful, and our successes are unplanned". 1985 will show whether ICL can change this pattern, so that the sensible and outward-looking product and marketing strategies in the UK and Europe can be realized at the fast speeds now normal to the micro market.

But it still all depends on whether the new chairman, Robb Wilmot, and his new managing director, Peter Bonfield, have really solved the "cultural and people problems."

## What's good for our dealers is good for you

When we decided to address the business computer market, we found a dilemma.

Do customers want the accessibility and accountability of a local independent dealer, or do they want the confidence of dealing with a substantial public company?

The answer: Both.

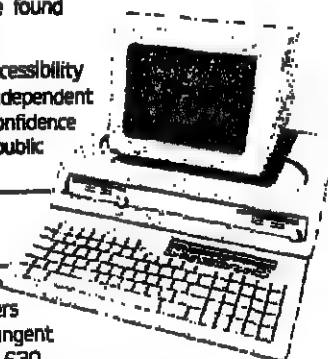
The result: SBC.

SBC is a network of professional independent dealers individually vetted against stringent criteria, with the backing of a £30 million turnover organisation.

Everything we give to our dealers enhances their service to you from competitive products and prices, to exceptional leasing and maintenance deals.

We have taken some of the best dealers and given them more. So what's good for our dealers is good for you.

For the best of both worlds in business micros, contact your nearest SBC dealer or complete the coupon now!



Adapted Business Computers Ltd	Control Computers	Mips Services	Chaffin Data Systems	Pilot Software Ltd	Spectrum Business Centres	SBC (Humberstone) Ltd	Syntax Computers	Unique Solutions Ltd
23 Trower Street, West London, W12 7LJ. Tel: 01-722 5024	25 Chaffin Street, South London, SE16 5LJ. Tel: 01-854 1848	42 Kent St, London, W1 4JF. Tel: 01-493 0033	29 Pound Hill, Chaffin Street, South London, SE16 5LJ. Tel: 01-854 1848	21 Trower Street, West London, W12 7LJ. Tel: 01-722 5024	Hunting Gate, Herts, SG4 0YA. Tel: 0462 37171	25, 26 Humberstone, Herts, SG4 0YA. Tel: 0462 37171	Imperial House, 179 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 3DF. Tel: 01-403 2310	17-21 St John St, Cardiff, CF1 1DP. Tel: 01-222 39714

If you're a business micro dealer and would like to know more about SBC, ring Nick Ray or Andrew Doney on Hitchin (0462) 37171

Please clip this coupon and send to (No stamp required)

**FREEPOST SBC, HITCHIN, HERTS, SG4 0YA**

Name .....

Position .....

Co. Name .....

Address .....

..... Tel. .... T11 2 95

## 1403 ways to make your performance hit the ceiling without your Accountant hitting the roof.

The famous Inmac Computer Users Ideas Book has the answers to all your accessory and supplies problems. Answers like the Inmac Plus Floppy - guaranteed to work first time, everytime forever. Or our ergonomic range of office furniture - furniture actually designed around your computer equipment. There are more than 1400 products, all designed to help you get the most out of your computer.

Everything you need! Cables, sophisticated datacom equipment plus the disks, tapes and cartridges - and stationery that you want. Everything you need to help you increase your productivity with some important Inmac extras. 30 day Risk Free Trial, a minimum 1 year guarantee and same or next day delivery.

Best of all, the Inmac Computer Users Ideas book can be yours free. For your free subscription, just call us now or complete and send the coupon.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY, OR PHONE FOR 24 HOUR SERVICE

Please send me my FREE copy of the Inmac Computer Users Ideas Book - with details of Inmac disks, cables, accessories and stationery - everything I need to make the most of my computer system.

01-740 9540 09285 67551

## PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT!

The cost of not having adequate maintenance can be frightening - lost production, tangled records and slumping profits. When the system goes down, so do you.

Extel Systems Support is one of the largest micro-computer service operations in the UK, with:

- 19 service centres nationwide
- Fast response to any breakdown
- Routine on-site maintenance twice a year.

Ring us to find out how we can keep your system in the peak of health.

**Extel**  
SYSTEMS SUPPORT

73-75 Scrutton Street, London EC2A 4TA. Telex 27595  
01 739 2041

The Extel Systems Support Company is a subsidiary of the Extel Group Ltd.



## Longest championship season for 23 years

## KEY

### ry off trophy







CRICKET: GOWER'S TEAM BADLY IN NEED OF AN EFFECTIVE ALL-ROUNDER

# Botham's absence looms large as England's weakness is exposed

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

From an Australian point of view, the Benson and Hedges "World Championship of Cricket" got away to a perfect start on Sunday. The Prime Minister launched it, the lights turned night almost (but not quite) into day, there was a huge crowd and two young Australians came in and won the match for their side, having first rescued it. Yesterday, while the Victorian Cricket Association deposited taking of a half a million pounds sterling in the bank, England were in a ruefully reflective mood.

They were always likely to find this an awkward opening match, partly because they are not very good and partly through unfamiliarity. It was a new form of cricket to many of them and very different from anything they have been playing in India. Even so, during both their own and Australia's innings England achieved a promising position. But Australia won, and having done so their place in the semi-finals of the competition should be assured.

For England to have preferred Agnew to Foster was a case of theory gone mad. They could have chosen a batsman, perfectly obvious choice, and that they did so was as hard on Foster as it was unreasonable to Agnew. Foster must play in the next match, against India, and no doubt will. I imagine, too, that either Moxon or Robinson will replace Cowdrey. I can well see the attraction of having Cowdrey in the side, simply for his spark. Anyone with an eye for their most recognizable batsman, though, his figures are mounting up against him.

We are suffering from the long-felt lack of all-rounders. In India Ellison made very few runs at all, and in the average, while Cowdrey went for days in the field without Gower deciding he was worth a bowl. Marks, for his part, has never shown on tour the all-round efficiency which did so much to sustain Somerset towards the end of last summer in England. But who is there that is not here?

Was anyone overlooked by the selectors who might have made a difference to the balance of yesterday's side?

Botham would have done so, of course, but he was not available. I hope he is serious about wanting to get back into next summer's England side, because his shoes are quite unfillable. If one goes through the counties, who else is there? Pringle is obviously one, but his one-day record in Australia is not good. Tremlett may well do it one day, but I hardly think his

## Crowe is laid low

Sydney (Reuters) - New Zealand, beset by fitness problems and tiredness due to their delayed arrival, face the daunting prospect of meeting the West Indies for the first time in five years in the World Championship of Cricket today.

The New Zealanders, second favourites to qualify for the semi-finals, were given a boost by the inclusion of Sri Lanka, headed yesterday by captain and batsman Ian Smith, and headed straight for Sydney Cricket Ground for a practice.

Martin Crowe, hampered recently by a back complaint, has been laid low today. Crowe said he was anxious about his condition after a brief work-out in the nets.

"I don't feel too bad at the moment but I'm not sure it's only a case of fit and I will be okay," Crowe said. "But I still don't know if I'll be bowling if I play."

batting is up to it yet. Jack Simmons might have helped - he was, in fact, in Melbourne as courier for a party of cricket lovers - but he will be 44 next month.

Bailey, of Northamptonshire, is not yet a good enough bowler to replace Crowe, but a good enough batsman. Ferreira, of Warwickshire and Northern Transvaal, is the right sort, but I am not sure that he is eligible. Patel might have found a place in the side without particularly strengthening it. Yorkshire have not one. So come back Botham.

It will be interesting to see how many of these cricketers become Test players. If recent under-19 tours are anything to go on, several should. Two who almost certainly

all is forgiven, or come back. Pringle, you can do it.

Before passing on from Sunday's match, two more things. England showed costly signs of over-confidence, and Gunning held a slip catch of the rarest brilliance. Gower's dismissal to a near long-hop was thoroughly unprofessional (if the players go on about professionalism, so shall I). Lamb got carried away by the strokes he was playing, and Gunning, when it was all up to him, also played a careless stroke. The side which looked as though it knew more about one-day cricket on Sunday was Australia, which is not surprising, perhaps, in view of how much of it they now play.

Gunning's catch was memorable. He sprang like a lynx to his left, the ball seemingly out of reach. Even more surprising than his getting to it was his grasping it, and then having grasped it holding it, rolling over and over like a barrel down a chute. The chances are that it will win the Golden Fingertips award, or some such, as the catch of the competition. Had the pitch been a shade faster, it would have been the catch of the decade.

With yesterday's undoubtedly spectacular occasion, the Melbourne Cricket Ground "loosened its stays and galloped into the twentieth century," says *The Australian*. But it may have been, I am afraid, another nail in the coffin of Test cricket in Australia. A Gallup poll taken last week shows that 57 per cent of Australians now prefer one-day cricket to Tests. Only 21 per cent prefer Tests to one-day matches, while an ominous 20 per cent are "unsure". The one-day game came out comfortably on top in all states and among younger people. Such are the consequences of the Packer hand sell.

Press Association - The Australian team was fined \$50 Australian dollars per man (\$40) for bowling only 49 of the 50 overs in the 3½ hours allocated against England.

## Richards is granted his fervent wish

From John Woodcock

No one will be more delighted than Vivian Richards himself that he has been appointed to captain West Indies against New Zealand in the first Test match. He deserves the job and has eagerly wanted it. By the time the New Zealanders arrive in West Indies, he will be aged 33.

Clive Lloyd will be extremely difficult to follow. In West Indies, he has become a legend in his own lifetime. But so has Richards, and some of Lloyd's skill at tailing all the disparate parts which go to make up a West Indies side are sure to have rubbed off on him. It will be of great interest to see how Richards copes.

Gary Sobers, also a great West Indian cricketer, was not in a good captain. George Headley, another of them, never had the chance to be. Richards, for his part, has all the cricketing advantages, if he has the patience to go with them. The captaincy could be just what he needs to get him back to his very best as a batsman. In the last year or so, he has seemed to fall sometimes for want of an incentive.

## Lloyd and Terry at the helm

From a Special Correspondent, Harare

Good form by the quartet of Test players in the English Counties XI and an astute declaration by Mark Nicholas enabled the touring side to gain an impressive win by 12 runs against Zimbabwe at Harare yesterday.

Lloyd, Terry, and Broad extended the Counties' lead, which was 100 overnight, to 254 before the innings were declared. Then when Zimbabwe batted, Cook was swiftly into action, taking five wickets for 41 runs. English Counties resumed their second innings at their overnight score of 120, about 100 with Lloyd and Terry, the two batsmen who had led the fight of the West Indies bowling last summer, at the helm.

Although the pitch retained its bounciness, it was not too bouncy before Zimbabwe's spinners, Taico and Hick, were called upon. The stand of 86 between Lloyd and Terry was of considerable importance. Lloyd had scored 50 when he was out, caught by Fryer off the bowling of Sirek. Terry, who has had no opportunity to hold a bat in anger since mid-summer, grew in confidence all the time.

With Balbir Singh, who scored 17, and a stand of 49 with a partnership with Broad, Terry took the Counties to their declaration total of 178 for four, a lead of 254.

Zimbabwe's openers, Brown and Peterson, put on a 34-run partnership which before Cook took the first of his five wickets, Richard Williams's off-spin provided an admirable foil for Cook as the spinners reduced Zimbabwe to 59 for five. Houghton and Butcher then staged a recovery which brought the score to 100.

SCORERS: Young West Indies 379 M Adams 106, M Sodoo 83, Young England 95 (R Gocking 9 for 50 and 174 (R Sodoo 22, 2 for 50).

RACING: AGEING NH STARS TOP THE HUNTER CHASE BILL



Little Owl, seen here winning the 1981 Cheltenham Gold Cup in the hands of Jim Wilson, his owner, could be back for a repeat next month

## Royal Judgement back on the straight and narrow

Hunter chases provide a stepping stone from point-to-pointing to National Hunt racing proper. In recent years the most notable horse taking this path was Gritter, the 1982 Grand National winner. This year Gayle Warning is attempting to equal that feat, while his Scottish counterpart, Earls Brig is concentrating on the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

The reverse procedure also takes place when horses who have reached the top of the handicap revert to hunter chasing in their twilight years and, to annoyance of many, capture some of the more prestigious events. Last year it was Venture To Cognac who took advantage of the conditions for hunter chasing and won the Foxhunters' at Cheltenham. He has now disappeared from the scene, but others have appeared.

Probably the most notable was LITTLE OWL, the 1981 Gold Cup winner at Cheltenham. Since

miles he will turn the tables. Between the wars Lady Routes used to ride sidesaddle in her races, but Paul Hacking will be adopting the more conventional style.

Oliver Vaughan Jones bought PROMINENT ARTIST out of Michael Dickinson's stable. Last season, he won a handicap at Wolverhampton and came third in the Lambert and Butler Premier Chase at Ascot for Dickinson. Since then he has been plagued by leg and back troubles which it is believed have now been sorted out. He has been hunted with the West Norfolk hounds and will soon be seen in East Anglian point-to-points, where he will join his stable companion, Staccato.

This is one who has already managed two outings, coming third at Huntingdon after his fourth place at the Epsom point-to-point. It will be remembered that STACCATO jumped like a stag at Aintree last season and led over the last in the Topham Trophy. He is likely to return to that course next month, and although he is still entered for the National, is a more probable star in the Foxhunters'.

David Robinson, the joint master of the Mid-Surrey Dragbouds, has acquired another of the Dickinson rejects in MARKIE. Bought privately in November, he was in pretty rough shape after having had a "few mysterious" months after originally being sold at the Doncaster sales. A first outing had been planned for him in the Melton Ride, a cross-country event over three and a half miles this Friday, but as this must be considered doubtful because of the state of the ground, Charing on March 2 seems to be more likely.

In the same area, in Robert Hacking's stable, is PILL-LAGER, who, like Royal Judgement, has recently had his introduction to hunting. Having been cloistered in racing stables for most of his life, he was terrified at the first meet and, according to his owner, "would have filled six buckets with dripping sweat". He settled down well, however, and his legs stood up to the test. It was just before Corbiere's Grand National two years ago, for which he was well fancied, that he broke down and has not raced since.

Pillager once won a four-mile chase at Cheltenham and will concentrate on long-distance events. He is likely to do best when the conditions are testing. Robert's son, Paul, will ride, unless required for Royal Judgement, in which case his

## Bobsline an Irish banker

With the Cheltenham Festival three weeks away, Irish punters are gearing up for the annual pilgrimage. Two horses high on their list of favourites are Bobsline and Eliogarty, both proven Festival performers.

Bobsline won a breathtaking battle with the ill-fated Noddy's Ryde in last year's Arkle Trophy. Eliogarty has already earned a place in the history books by winning the Cheltenham Foresters' Chase two years ago under Caroline Bestley, the first Festival success by a woman rider.

Bobsline faces another fierce struggle in the two-mile Queen Mother Champion Chase, in which he faces Bedworth Boy, seeking a second third consecutive win in the race. However, his supporters will not hear of defeat.

The nine-year-old is trained in Co Wicklow by Francis Flood, a master craftsman with a Gold Cup success through Glencarraig Lady among his

younger brother, Nigel, aged 17, will be in the saddle.

Prominent King is no newcomer to hunter chasing, but his stable companion COLD SNAP is. Mick Easterby trains both for his father and much is expected of the last-named, a lightly-raced gelding by Farnroy.

Bert Swaffield is well pleased with the progress made by HENRY KISSINGER. He bought him out of David Gandolfo's yard at the end of last season and has been hunting him with the Cattstock. He will be aimed at some of the late season's finals, in the hope of qualifying for the Land-Rover at Cheltenham, and through point-to-points, for the BMW at

## Different tactics

Chepstow. Tim Swaffield rode his father's horse at Sandown Park and intends to adopt different tactics in the future as it is believed he will do better if he is allowed to bowl along in front.

Tim Thomson Jones will have the mount on Lord Vestey's BANNORAN. After being fired, Bannoran was turned out of the estate for a year before being passed to Lord Vestey's sister-in-law, Henrietta Knight. She has the useful Matt Murphy and has been hunting both with the Old Berks. Not having won for three seasons, Bannoran is allowed to run in adjacent hunts races and hopes to qualify for the Aintree final by winning at the Beaufort.

On his initial appearance in point-to-points, at Tweseldown a fortnight ago, he was reported to have fallen. In fact, he was crossed just before the fence and Thomson Jones said he had no chance of jumping both the horse and the obstacle, although they tried. His main objective in the coming weeks is the Duke of Gloucester Memorial Trophy at the Grand Military meeting at Sandown on March 8.

Other familiar names include Bobjob, Golden Trix, Kilreilig and Mister Donut, but the Cheltenham Foxhunters' has this year eluded them all because of a change in the conditions for the race, which is welcomed by most hunter chase enthusiasts. It is now necessary to have been placed first or second in hunter chases on two occasions before closing. In most cases, this will prove difficult for any newcomer. In 1985 it was well nigh impossible.

Brian Beel

## French prize money boost

French group races will be more valuable this year thanks to measures announced yesterday by the Société d'Encouragement (French Jockey Club).

Owner's entry fees will be added to the prize money, rather than being used for administrative purposes, as in recent years. The first three horses in every group race will benefit by 65 per cent, 25 per cent and 10 per cent of the pool, respectively.

The Prix du Jockey-Club Lancia, for which there were 382 entries at 2,000 francs (about £180) each, will now be worth 1,496,000 francs (£133,744) to the winner, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The Trusthouse Forte Prix d'Arc Triomph, which enjoys an increase from the Breeders' Fund should now be worth a minimum of 2,300,000 francs (£206,000) to the winner.

## Easterby trio have to forfeit prizes

Peter Easterby's Sedgfield and Southwell winners, Melhagen and Carnedee, and his Haydock runner-up, Charlotte's Dance, were disqualified at a Jockey Club inquiry yesterday, along with Kevin Bishop's Taunton scorer, Redgrave Rose. All were positively tested for the prohibited substances Theophylline and Theobromine.

The Jockey Club Committee found trainers to be in breach of the racing rules which govern the presence of prohibited or untraceable substances, but waived fines, being satisfied that the source of the drugs was a racehorse feed cub.

Neither Easterby nor Bishop attended the 45 minute inquiry, by they were legally represented. The committee was satisfied that the trainers had taken all reasonable precautions to avoid a breach of the rules.

## Dual Arkle challenge

With Cheltenham three weeks away, Peter Easterby is now completing plans for the meeting where he has so often silenced the Irish and the top southern trainers (Paul McLenahan writes).

Easterby's record at the National Hunt Festival is second to none among his contemporaries. He has won the Champion Hurdle with Sea Pigeon (twice), Night Nurse (twice) and Saucy Kid; and the Gold Cup with Alverton and Little Owl, who led Night Nurse home in that memorable one-two of 1981.

This year the stable will not be represented in the premier events but there will be plenty of Easterby runners in the main supporting races. Karmore and Sula Bula are likely to clash in the Arkle Challenge Trophy, Jimburton will take his chance in the Sun Alliance Chase and Prominent King is a probable for the Foxhunters.

Other possible runners are Nohadum in the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle and Just Alick in the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices' Hurdle.

## Inspection at Leopardstown

There will be no racing in Britain today or tomorrow following yesterday's cancellation of Catterick and Warwick. The meeting at Huntingdon and Sedgfield were called off on Sunday and the blank period looks like stretching into Thursday with the situation at Wincanton described as "pretty hopeless" and at Ffoskone as "not very hopeful".

The fixture at Gowran Park today has been postponed until Tuesday, February 26, but tomorrow's rearranged Leopardstown meeting may go ahead. A slight improvement in conditions has been reported and officials are said to be hopeful. Stewards will inspect at 7 am this morning.

## Brian Swift

A funeral service for Brian Swift, who died on Sunday, will be held at St Mary's Church, Huntingdon, at 3.0 pm on Thursday, February 21st. The service will be followed by cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, at 3.0 pm.

## THE TIMES

1785-1985

MARCH 30 1912

The weather has caused racing many problems this winter. In 1912 however, the sport and in particular the Grand National was affected by another contemporary hazard the coal strike.

## THE GRAND NATIONAL ATTENDANCE DIMINISHED BY THE STRIKE

"The shadow of the industrial troubles hung over the Grand National as a social meeting. The famous steeplechase was despoiled of its brilliancy by the absence of the King. It is well known that his Majesty keenly desired to fulfil his engagement with the Earl of Derby, whose guest he was to have been at Knowsley and that it was only at the last moment that he gave it up. In the end his Majesty felt he could not take part in any form of public amusement while the state of the country was so serious.

Nor was the attendance so large and representative as it would have been in happier times. Owing to the greatly curtailed train services there was a marked absence of visitors from afar. Indeed, never before in its long history has the Grand National had to contend against so many difficulties, all of them arising out of the coal strike. Its cancellation even was seriously thought of for a time. It was feared that the dislocation of the railways would have made it difficult also to bring the horses from the stables and training grounds. But though the crowds were not immense, as they have always been in normal times, there was a very big assembly at Aintree.

To the many odd effects of the strike another was added today. That was the extraordinarily large attendance of miners to see the race. They came in thousands on foot from the adjacent districts of the Lancashire coalfield. Like every other class on the course, they were in high spirits. If yesterday people saw a ray of hope that the strike was near its end, the news today disposed them to see a full rainbow of confidence in the prospect. Thus it was that the crowds, not only those on the fashionable ground, but the perhaps more notable those in the cheap enclosures and on the open sections of the course, were on the whole serene and good humoured.

## The goal that made Turin gasp

In 1938, acknowledging his failures as a schoolteacher and an insurance salesman, Geoffrey Green told a friend: "Perhaps I'd like to have a shot at writing about sport. I know quite a bit about it". Eight years later, an MBE by virtue of his wartime service in the RAF, he joined the staff of *The Times*, and for the next 30 years, principally as Football Correspondent, but also as an observer of the tennis court and the cricket field - he repaid his readers with vivid descriptions of events at home and abroad, to such effect that, on his retirement in 1976, he was awarded the OBE in recognition of his services to journalism. In the first of four extracts from his autobiography, which is published this week, he writes of memorable trips with British football teams to Italy.

In 1948 I became the first Football Correspondent to be sent abroad by *The Times*. England were to play Italy in Turin for the first football match against a recent enemy of the war. We wondered what sort of a reception would be in store. We need not have worried. England won handsomely by 4-0 against an opponent many Continentals had rated as the best side in Europe. The English attack that day was like a touch of honey on the lips as it lined up: Matthews, Mortensen, Lewton, Mannion and Finney. Two or three of these, Matthews and Finney, certainly, the scholars of the team - might have gained a place in any World XI at that time.

The victory was sparked off by one of the most remarkable goals I ever saw. It was Stanley Mortensen who hit the bull's eye with an arrow shot from the acute angle after only two minutes. It knocked the stuffing out of the Italian side and the packed crowd - with shirt sleeves like a white cloud shimmering in the heat - grunted, caught its breath and fell silent.

In May 1971 - 23 years later to the very month - I again visited the same Comunale Stadium in Turin. In all that time it was only my second trip to that ground. I pitched my mind back to that earlier occasion, trying to recapture something of that nostalgic past and picturing that particular goal. A wide river had flowed under the bridge since that blistering hot Italian afternoon long ago, but I could still hear the astonished, painful grunt of that 90,000 crowd like some huge animal stopped in its tracks by a hunter's bullet.

I turned back to the present and to a young Italian journalist friend in the press box. "The last time I was here," I said, "I saw an extraordinary goal scored by an Englishman."

"I know," he replied on the instant. "By Mortensen. It came at that end" - and he pointed at the posts to our left. "I saw it, too. I was a young boy then, standing high up on the terraces with my father. We still talk about it here."

Although the kick-off was not until 5.30 pm, the gates were opened at midday for this all-ticket sell-out. By one o'clock quite two-thirds of the 90,000 crowd were already in their places and although the



Mortensen: astonishing accuracy

blazing eye of the sun beat down pitilessly all afternoon, for hours that crowd sat there, many sheltering from the heat under umbrellas, singing patriotic songs in the hope of winning victory. Overhead, light aeroplanes and helicopters buzzed endlessly, like gnats, dragging advertising trailers across the sky and showering the crowds with clouds of leaflets. A great warm juice of expectation flowed over the multitude, but their hopes were to end only in frustration.

Thirteen film cameras placed at various vantage points in the stadium recorded the match from start to finish. Next day, at noon, the film was showing at two cinemas in the town. It covered the whole 90 minutes of the game plus a half-hour build-up of pre-match training and preparation in both camps: a full two-hour football show. Long queues snaked down the streets in front of each cinema, and although it was defeat that was on offer, the local interest and enthusiasm was still there to be tapped.

That following day, too, while doing some last-minute shopping before striking camp for Switzerland and the next match, we came across something of interest in one of the main Turin stores. The whole front shop window, some 10 to 15 yards long, was decorated with life-size figures of Frank Swift and his team (enlarged from a photograph, each man cut out separately, and mounted on wood) lined up before the kick off the previous day. Across their heads, like a huge halo, ran the words "Made in England". It was heart-warming. Italy is a stylish, artistic and colourful

place and it is never a surprise when something colourful or out of the ordinary occurs. Something happened in Naples in 1964-5 which brought us a good laugh. Scotland were facing Italy in a qualifying match for the 1966 World Cup, and something came to pass during the game which we only heard about afterwards. Four of us press men were due to be in Madrid the next night to see England play a friendly match against Spain. Having to catch an early flight from Rome next morning for Madrid, we found that the best way to reach the capital in time was to catch a Rapido express train from Naples to Rome and spend the night there.

Having partaken of a good dinner, washed down with a friendly wine aboard the rapido (which resembled our Pullman cars of other days), we retired to a comfortable drawing room and opened a bottle of whisky acquired on the flight to Italy from London. Shortly the guard entered the compartment to check tickets; we offered him a drink and he settled down to chat with us. The impression he gave was "to hell with the tickets" on the rest of the train.

At that moment the door opened again to reveal a remarkable figure. Wearing kilts and a tartan bonnet, set off with flowing red beard, stood what we rightly took to be a Scotsman. He had only to open his mouth to confirm it. It was scarcely the kind of vision one would expect to see in Italy. He settled with us, learning we were football journalists and partaking of our whisky. We asked about him and he told us his story.

Based in Dakar in Senegal, he had learnt that Scotland would be playing in Naples. Away from home for some eight years, he had not seen his beloved Scots play in all that time and had managed to get a ticket for the match in Dakar. It had taken several days to get to Naples from West Africa, by male, ferry, train, boat and aeroplane, and he finally arrived at the ground some 20 minutes late without a match programme.

After a while the blue shirts scored a goal, the stadium exploded with noise, and he, too, was on his feet cheering. After the interval the blue shirts scored twice more and again he was on his feet cheering madly with the crowd.

At the end, as the 80,000 multitude was dispersing, he was singled out by a mobile TV camera. Apparently he had been spotted in his line, strange garb by other television cameras during the play. Now in interview he kept shouting "Viva Italia! Viva Italia!"

It was only later that he learned that the blue shirts whom the crowd had supported belonged to the Italians. His beloved Scots wore white and had lost 3-0. He deserved a drink after his long journey and disappointment.

TOMORROW: Eia, the Maracana and Pelé

● Pardon Me for Living by Geoffrey Green is published on Thursday by George Allen and Unwin, price £9.95.

لنا احنا لاليل



# Legal Appointments

## EDITORS Central London

LONGMAN PROFESSIONAL is the legal and tax publishing division of the Longman Group, which incorporates Oyez Longman Publishing. Continuing development requires us to appoint editors to work on an interesting range of law and tax publications. Applicants should be either law graduates or graduates with experience in law/taxation/accountancy. Previous publishing experience would be useful.

We offer an attractive salary together with a good benefits package and are based in attractive offices in Central London. Relocation assistance will be provided where appropriate.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with current salary to:

Rona Cruickshank,  
Personnel and Administration Manager,  
Longman Professional,  
21-27 Lamb's Conduit Street,  
London WC1N 3NJ.

Closing date: 5th March 1985.

Longman Professional



Food from Britain, a statutory body with general responsibility for promoting the marketing of food at home and overseas, is seeking to employ a legal adviser to provide a comprehensive service to agricultural and horticultural cooperatives in the U.K.

Applicants should be qualified solicitors or barristers with experience in legal drafting and with the ability to interpret legislation. The post is based in London, but will include some travel throughout the U.K.

Salary will be in the range £11,700 to £14,400, depending on age and experience, and there is an excellent pension scheme. Applicants should apply in writing, enclosing a curriculum vitae, to:-

The Director,  
Cooperative Development Division,  
Food from Britain,  
Market Towers,  
1, Nine Elms Lane,  
London, SW8 5NQ.

## PROPERTY LAWYERS

Residential, Commercial,  
and Agricultural Estates

We wish to appoint two able lawyers to join our property team. The successful applicant will have the opportunity of handling a wide variety of property matters. We are interested to hear from both solicitors and legal executives with varying ranges of experience.

Apply in confidence with full C.V. to: Julian Whately, Lee & Pemberton, 45 Port Street, London SW1X 0BX.

LEE & PEMBERTONS

## ASA LAW

currently require  
LOCAL SOLICITORS

COUNTRYWIDE

01-248 1139

ALSO PERMANENT VACANCIES INCLUDE:-

LONDON: HIGH HOLBORN WC1. - Dynamic, fast moving commercial litigation practice requires 3 yr exp. - £12,000.

THURLOW PLACE SW7. - General Practitioner requires competent personable solicitor, 1 yr exp. to help with domestic and litigation at HC and CC level. Salary c. £10,000.

SOUTHAMPTON ROW WC1. - General litigation and sol./L.E. at HC and CC level required. Salary c. £10,000.

MILGATE ST. EC1. - Marital Lawyer sol/barr. 3 yr qual required. Overseas travel, excellent prospects and salary for right person.

COUNTRY: SLOUGH, BERKS. - Ever expanding charitable require L.E. to assist with their many house purchases, unclaimed work. Excellent salary.

GRAYSSEND, KENT. - Law 2 1/2 yrs exp. not required for domestic, probate and probate. Good prospects with lively practice. Salary negotiable.

COBHAM, SURREY. - Heavy, fast moving commercial litigation, highly motivated. Super salary + profit sharing + car. Sol and L.E. required.

TAVISTOCK, DEVON. - Lovely market town practice requires personable plus exp. sol. Newly ad - 2 yr ad. Excellent prospects in this high powered busy office. A good career move. Salary £9,500-12,000 p.a.

ASA LAW 6/7 Ludgate Sq, Ludgate Hill EC4

(The Law Society's Specialist for Solicitors)

ESSEX MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

North-East Group of

Divisions

COURT CLERK

CC/PA 1-5 or 6-10 £7,743-£9,984 or £9,423-£10,758

The postholder will be based at Grinstead but will be available to provide assistance throughout the North East group of divisions.

Applicants should be qualified under the Justices' Clerks' (Qualification of Assistants) Rules, 1979; be competent to take without supervision all types of Court together with oversight of pro and post Court functions and, where required, to take responsibility for one or more aspects of office administration or finance.

Commencing grade and salary will be dependant upon experience. Applicants for grade CC/PA 6-10 must have at least 3 years' post-qualifying experience as a Court Clerk.

Application form and further details from Clerk of the Committee (Personnel Section) County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1LX.

Telephone: Chelmsford (0245) 267222 extension 2017. Closing date: 5 March 1985.

## LEGAL PRACTICE FOR SALE

A thriving London suburban legal practice available. Mainly litigation and criminal but with sound and growing non-contentious department. Gross fees exceed £170,000 per annum.

Principles only  
Box 0400 L  
The Times

## Solicitor

£17,000

The Authority seeks to recruit a first class candidate for its Principal Managing Solicitor position.

Working closely with the Head of Law and Administration, the appointee will be expected to play a major role in the formulation of the Department's strategy.

Applicants should have gained at least 5 years' experience since Admission. An excellent, negotiable salary in the region stated will be offered, together with generous relocation assistance where appropriate.

The Authority is the largest in area of the 32 London Boroughs and offers easy access to both town and country. Living facilities are excellent with thriving cultural and recreational activities to suit all tastes.



Application forms and further details from Head of Manpower Services, Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley BR1 3UH. Tel: 01-309 6323. (24 hour answering service).

## DEACONS SHIPPING FINANCE SOLICITOR HONG KONG

We are looking for a solicitor with at least 2 years relevant experience for our busy and expanding shipping finance department. The successful applicant must be able to work without supervision. The working environment of this successful department is stimulating. Salary, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Interviews will take place in London during March.

Please apply with full C.V. giving Telephone Number to:

PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY  
DEACONS  
601 SWIRE HOUSE  
HONG KONG

## LAWYERS for Middle or Far East

Coward Chance are expanding their overseas operations in the Middle and Far East and require qualified solicitors or barristers willing to work abroad after a period in their City office.

Applicants with a good degree and experience in international financial, commercial or shipping work will be preferred. Fluent Arabic, Mandarin or Japanese would be an asset.

Career prospects are good and salary and other benefits will be competitive.

Please write with full cv to:

Mrs. D. Pegg,  
Coward Chance, Royal House,  
Aldermanbury Square,  
London EC2V 7LD.

COWARD CHANCE

## SOLICITOR

(2 year fixed term contract)

Salary circa £13,000 p.a. incl.

We are seeking a solicitor to assist with a number of substantial construction, litigation and arbitration cases. Previous experience in this area is desirable but not essential. You may also be required to assist with other legal work.

The work will provide an exciting challenge. You should be capable of working with a minimum of supervision.

**The Royal Borough of KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA**

Application forms quoting Ref. T480 from the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Horton Street, London W8 7HX Tel: 01-937 8582 (24 hour answering service).

Closing date for applications 13th March 1985.

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## THE COLLEGE OF LAW LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from solicitors for a post of lecturer.

The salary will be within the scale £11,550 - £17,478 p.a. (which includes a London allowance of £1,300) with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £660.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details and the names of two referees to the Principal, The College of Law, 2 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, EC4A 1DP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## LEGAL CASHIER BRIGHTON £7,500 - £12,000

Central Brighton Solicitors require a legal cashier to take charge of their computerised accounts & time costing for their four offices. He/she should have a knowledge of solicitors accounts & the vagaries of computers. There is an Assistant Cashier, Machine Operator & Office Girl under the applicant in the Brighton Office & part-time bookkeeping staff in the other offices. He/she will be in charge of the ordering of stationery & will be expected to do some office management.

Apply J Buckwell, Gates & Co, Regent House, Princes Place, Brighton (0273) 25848

## Partners

## Private Practice

## London

These Partnership appointments are for senior solicitors who possess the technical and marketing skills necessary to achieve Partner status in London law firms where opportunities exist to make a significant contribution to the development of the practices.

Another property partner, aged at least 30, and with wide experience of commercial property transactions is required by our five-partner client firm in Holborn which was established in 1976 and has a predominantly commercial practice. Immediate salaried partnership soon progressing to equity. Around £35,000.

Our client is a renowned and substantial city practice with a significant overseas involvement. Another partner is required for their specialist banking group which covers the complete range of domestic and international banking and financing matters. Very substantial package attached to immediate partnership.

Earlier than anticipated growth prompts the two partners of our recently created client firm, which has a commercial property and company law base, to recruit another lawyer who has practical familiarity of a broad spectrum of company/commercial work. About 30. Early partnership. Around £25,000.

To discuss these appointments, in confidence, please telephone Cyril Batchelor OBE or Denis Reed on 01-583 4847/4929 or write to The Room Twelve Partnership, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4A 0HP.

## ROOM TWELVE Recruitment of Lawyers

## Property

## Banking

## Company

## IFPI (International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers)

Intends to appoint a

## LAWYER

to its Secretariat staff in London. Applications are invited from candidates who are barristers or solicitors (or who have equivalent qualifications), who have studied Intellectual Property Law and EEC law either as main undergraduate topics or as postgraduate degree subjects.

The person appointed will probably have 3 to 5 years' experience in these fields since qualification. They should have English as mother tongue with the ability to work in French and German or French and Spanish. Some travel will be involved. Salary and terms will depend on age, qualifications and experience. Please write with curriculum vitae to the Director General, IFPI Secretariat, 54 Regent Street, London W1R 5PJ.

## Young Solicitor Tokyo

A leading Japanese law firm in Tokyo requires an English solicitor with up to three years' post-qualification experience. The position is offered for one year and is renewable for a second year.

The firm is extremely active in international financial transactions, with particular emphasis on international capital markets work. The position might therefore offer an excellent opportunity to an ambitious individual currently working for a leading city firm. Salary will depend on age and experience but will not be less than the Yen equivalent of £20,000 p.a. plus a performance-related bonus and round-trip air fare paid.

Interviews will be held in London. Please write in strict confidence, giving career and personal details and enclosing a recent photograph, to Box No 0706R The Times.

## DONCASTER MAGISTRATES' COURT COURT CLERKS

Starting scale up to £7,743 - £9,984

Vacancies at Doncaster offer first class opportunities for the newly qualified barrister or solicitor, or law graduate, interested in embarking on a professional career as legal adviser in the magistrates' courts. Advice may be available.

Doncaster is a busy modern court with up to 70 court sittings a week and provides excellent training facilities. Starting salary for a professionally qualified applicant from £7,743, with good prospects of rapid promotion and advancement to higher scales paying over £12,000.

For further information, telephone Mr. J. M. Jones, Deputy Clerk to the Justices, on Doncaster (0302) 55711.

Applicants giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to me as soon as possible.

A. T. Draycott,  
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee  
Doncaster Magistrates' Court  
P.O. Box 49  
The Law Courts  
College Road, Doncaster, DN1 3HT

## THE COLLEGE OF LAW LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from solicitors for a post of lecturer.

The salary will be within the scale £11,550 - £17,478 p.a. (which includes a London allowance of £1,300) with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £660.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details and the names of two referees to the Principal, The College of Law, 2 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, EC4A 1DP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## WOODHAM SMITH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

A solicitor is required to join our busy intellectual property department and to deal with mainly contentious work. Applicants should have up to two years' qualified experience. Previous knowledge of intellectual property work, although desirable, is not essential and interested applicants with first class litigation experience will be considered.

An ability to work independently and command confidence in clients is essential.

Please write in confidence with full particulars to G. Mason at 13 Great James Street, London WC1N 3DA.

## SHOOSMITHS & HARRISON

Require Young Solicitors to deal with Commercial Litigation and also a wide range of general company and commercial work.

We should like to hear from Solicitors admitted 2-3 years, and preferably City-trained, who are interested in making a career with our fast growing practice.

Please write with C.V. or if you prefer telephone for a preliminary discussion

D. N. Bromwich, Administration Partner  
P.O. Box No 2  
Compton House,  
Abington Street,  
Northampton NN1 2LR  
Telephone: 0604 38181

BARNET • BEDFORD • BAYVIEW • MILTON KEYNES  
NORTHAMPTON • NOTTINGHAM • S&H • READING • WORCESTER

## COMMERCIAL LAW

An International Organisation based in the South-West of London but within easy commuting distance of central London has two vacancies within its Commercial Department.

£17,500

THE COMMERCIAL LAWYER will be the focal point within the organisation for legal matters of a commercial nature. The successful candidate will be someone with the initiative and skill to deal with an extremely wide variety of contracts work related entirely to the export of goods and services. He/she will be a qualified solicitor or barrister with at least two years post-qualification experience in a commercial environment. Candidates must demonstrate the ability to be a member of a small team and be able to travel abroad at short notice.

£10,000

THE COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT working within the same department will ideally be someone with a law degree or business administration degree, preferably coupled with experience in a commercial environment.

Applications for these varied and interesting positions should be sent in strictest confidence to Derek A. Barr, MCP Consultants, Hatton House, 28 Holborn, London EC1N 2JD, enclosing a cv and details of current remuneration.

## MCP Consultants Financial Sector Human Resources

## CHALLENGE and OPPORTUNITY

My client is a rapidly growing company leasing high-technology equipment. They operate in sixteen countries and 80% of their revenue is generated outside the U.K. They now want to appoint a:

## COMPANY SECRETARY

The successful candidate will have:

- An LL.B. or equivalent qualification.
- At least five years' experience as Secretary to a publicly quoted company.
- An in-depth knowledge of UK contract law and ideally some experience of this in European countries.
- Knowledge of capital equipment insurance.
- In return my client will offer:
- A salary between £18,000 to £20,000 p.a.
- A full range of benefit programmes.
- A company car.
- The opportunity for overseas travel.
- The chance of career growth.
- An equity participation plan is in operation.

If you have the qualifications and want to work in this exciting environment, send your C.V. to me in complete confidence.

RICHARD GIDMAN

Consultant to Management

PO Box 73

Mr. Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 6LP

## LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post tentable from 1st July 1985, or by arrangement.

Salary will reflect qualifications and experience. USS.

Closing date for applications: 1st March 1985.

Further particulars from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

Telephone Buckingham (0290) 814001.

The University of Buckingham

## JARVIS AND BANNISTER

Require 2 litigation lawyers for varied insurance-based work.

One post requires at least 3 years' post-qualification experience; the other will suit a newly-qualified person.

Written applications should be sent to:

W. J. Jarvis,  
25/27 Theobalds Road,  
London WC1 8SP.

مكتبة الفصل



# Legal Appointments

## PROPERTY FINANCE

Medium sized City practice with the very best clients seek a property lawyer of personality for 'fast path' advancement.

A solicitor now specializing in property who wishes to have a wider scope of work and who will enjoy the concept of servicing commercial banking and City clients in substantial and complex property finance transactions is needed.

The solicitor appointed will probably be 3 plus years admitted, currently on an upper salary scale, have a commercial outlook and the ability to lead and structure property operations.

The firm's current instructions are of such a quality and quantity that the solicitor appointed can expect early promotion once a rapport with clients is established.

The salary negotiated is likely to fall between £17,000 and £25,000 p.a.

Applications for this post, Reference C130, will be treated in strict confidence and will not be disclosed to our client without consent. Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852. Fax: 01-405 3677. Telex: 834064.

**REUTER  
SIMKIN  
RECRUITMENT**

## Company Secretary

Lawyer required  
Central London c. £25,000

This appointment is within the holding company of a substantial British group with operations in retailing, property, and services, each of which has a large degree of autonomy.

The company seeks a Secretary who will take over all the statutory duties for the holding company and a number of other functions that are normally undertaken by a Company Secretary. The Secretary will be a reference point and source of information for the Company Secretaries in subsidiary companies, and will strengthen the professional expertise at corporate level particularly in the impact of forthcoming legislation.

and Stock Exchange requirements.

The ideal candidate, aged under 50, is likely to be fully experienced in company secretarial matters, and legally qualified with an excellent professional and commercial background. A strong personality is necessary to fill this position together with the sensitivity to fit in with a small, well-established and very successful corporate management team.

The salary is negotiable dependent upon experience, and the terms and conditions of service are excellent.

Please reply, in confidence, to G T M Hinds, Ref: GM76/886/TT.

**PA**

**PA Personnel Services**

Executive Search - Selection - Psychometrics - Remuneration & Personnel Consultancy

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.  
Tel: 01-255 6009 Telex: 27654

## Assistant Legal Adviser

for one of the UK's Top 20 international banks

One of the Top 20 UK-based international banks, Scandinavian Bank provides corporate customers with the full range of banking and commercial services in the UK, and internationally from 16 offices established in major financial centres throughout the world.

We are now looking for a young Solicitor or Barrister with a good honours Law degree and at least a year's post-admission/call experience in commercial/company law, preferably gained with a City law practice or commercial law chambers, to support our Legal Adviser in all aspects of his work: ranging from advising on transactions, drafting and reviewing documentation and associated research.

If you have had experience in preparing commercial law agreements and in international financial transactions, and feel you could respond in a highly flexible and practical way to the demands of a fast-paced and pressured international banking environment, this new appointment offers an attractive remuneration package, including normal banking benefits.

For more information, please forward your CV to: Vivien Karam, Personnel Officer, Scandinavian Bank Ltd., 2-4 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6XX.



**Scandinavian Bank Group**

**LINKLATERS & PAINES**

## Solicitors for Banking and International Finance

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit recently qualified solicitors to work in the field of banking and international finance. Previous experience of this work is not essential. Candidates should have a good academic record and the ability to get on well with others, and should be willing to travel abroad at short notice.

Successful candidates may be invited, in due course, to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Brussels, Hong Kong, New York and Paris).

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae and quoting reference 16, to:

G. R. Sales,  
Linklaters & Paines,  
Barrington House,  
59-67 Gresham Street,  
London EC2V 7JA.

**LINKLATERS & PAINES**

## Young Solicitors

for challenging work  
in the City of London

As a large firm of solicitors in the City of London, we provide advice and services to a broad spectrum of clients, most of whom are drawn from financial, commercial and, often, international backgrounds.

We currently need three young solicitors to take on work in the following areas:

### BANKING

This department handles very substantial lending, restructuring and recovery arrangements for banks and other City financial institutions, also capital markets based transactions (international bond issues etc). Other areas of work include corporate fund raising, financial reconstruction and insolvency.

Candidates should have some experience since qualifying, with a sound record to date. Experience of banking or related work during articles or subsequently would be an advantage.

### CONVEYANCING

Our Property Department concentrates on large scale work for financial institutions and established property companies. It requires someone with 3 or more years post-qualification experience to specialise in conveyancing. Sound experience and a wide knowledge of commercial property and leases are essential.

To apply, please write, enclosing full c.v. to Mr. J.L.T. Newbegin, Cameron Markby, Moor House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5HE.

**Cameron Markby**

## Legal Adviser

An opportunity to extend your legal horizons  
in our Headquarters in the Strand

STC is recognised as one of the biggest names in the field of communications and electronics. We are world leaders in the design, development and manufacture of a wide range of advanced electronics systems which include defence and telecommunications projects.

For an experienced lawyer this must represent an excellent opportunity to join our corporate legal team in a challenging and professional environment.

We are looking for someone who will take responsibility for handling substantial commercial legal matters and projects of all kinds. You will be required to negotiate and draft commercial agreements and to advise upon company law, competition and employment law. Preference will be given to candidates who have acquired legal experience in a high technology environment embracing areas such as intellectual property protection and exploitation and the law relating to information technology and telecommunications.

You must have a good honours degree in Law and be qualified as a barrister or solicitor. You should also have at least eight years' post-qualification experience in a commercial/industrial legal operation and, ideally, be in your early thirties. The position is generously salaried and accompanied by an attractive benefits package, as you'd expect of a progressive, successful company.

Applications should be sent to Andrew Burton, Headquarters Personnel, Standard Telephones and Cables plc, 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DU.



## Company Secretary/Lawyer

North Surrey c. £25,000 + car

For this international group, with a turnover approaching £200m whose activities are construction, property development, property investment and housebuilding.

In addition to heading the secretariat - which does not include finance - you will provide legal advice on company, contract and other matters to the Board and home and overseas subsidiaries, using outside professional advisers where necessary.

Aged 35 to 50, you are a Chartered Secretary and/or Lawyer, with at least 4 years' public company experience. Familiarity with the construction industry and its forms of contract, and the ability to formulate advice rapidly and under pressure are essential.

Salary is for discussion around the figure indicated, but need not be a bar to the right candidate. Good fringe benefits apply, and relocation expenses will be reimbursed.

Please write - in confidence - with full curriculum vitae to Robin Fletcher ref.A.23019.

This appointment is open to men and women.

HAY-MSL Selection and Advertising Limited,  
52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.

Offices in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australasia and Asia Pacific.

**HAY-MSL**

CHARTERED SECRETARY

## LEGAL INFORMATION ASSISTANT

A leading City practice seeks to recruit a solicitor to assist with the information services of its Property department. The appointment involves compiling and disseminating research on a range of property matters, plus the editing of the firm's in-house property publication. The role entails responsibility to the firm's Property partners and close liaison with other members of the department.

Candidates should have had some experience of property law, residential and commercial, and be familiar with modern legal office procedures. The appointment is full time but consideration will be given to an exceptional candidate who wishes to work on a part-time basis.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full c.v. and quoting reference JH/90, to:

John Hamilton,  
51-53 High Street,  
Guildford, Surrey GU1 3DY.  
Telephone: (0483) 574814

Legal Personnel Consultants

**JHA**

John Hamilton Associates

## Planning Lawyer

Major Projects

Taylor Woodrow, one of the most diverse and stable companies in the construction industry, offers an exciting opportunity for a Solicitor or Barrister, likely to be in his or her late twenties, with experience and/or qualifications in town planning.

The successful candidate will join our specialist team providing a service relating to the investigation, promotion and development of schemes including the preparation of inquiry evidence. The activities relate to schemes in their formative period and are primarily sponsored by the Group.

This is not an office based position and it will demand high levels of energy and commitment as well as the personal qualities required to work effectively and professionally with people of all disciplines, both inside and outside of the Company.

Based in West London, an attractive salary will be accompanied by excellent conditions of service, including a company car.

Applicants should send comprehensive personal and career details, including salary, or alternatively telephone: Peter Stoner, Taylor Woodrow Services Limited, 345 Rusling Road, Southall, Middlesex, UB1 2DX. Tel. 01-575 4286.

**TAYLOR  
WOODROW**



## Expanding Temple Solicitors

requires 2

### COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

Experience with a large City practice preferred. Salary according to age and experience. Please write with full C.V. to P. J. Hodges, 2 Pump Court, Middle Temple, London EC4Y 7AE.

## LAWYER

Financial Services

Circa £12,000 + substantial benefits

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association is one of the larger mutual life offices in the United Kingdom managing assets in excess of £1,000,000,000 offering a full range of unit-linked and conventional life assurance and pension policies.

Expansion in our Personal Financial Services area has created a vacancy for a young, enthusiastic lawyer with an innovative and enquiring mind. The successful applicant will assist the department's legal adviser (a barrister) in providing legal services covering all aspects of the Association's work with particular emphasis on tax planning and trusts.

Ideally you should be under age 30 with several years post qualification experience. You must be able to react to enquiries from the sales staff over the telephone as well as undertake research projects. Previous experience of life assurance and pensions is not essential.

Starting salary will be circa £12,000 depending on experience and potential. There are generous fringe benefits including low cost mortgage facilities, non-contributory pension scheme and assistance with relocation to an attractive part of Hertfordshire.

To apply please send a detailed CV to:

Brian Newbould, Manager, Personal Financial Services  
Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association  
Wedgwood Way, Stevenage, Herts. SG1 4PU

### SOLICITORS WC1

Requires experienced Word Processor/Secretary for Word Processing. Salary according to experience. Telephone 637 4263. Ref: Carl-Ann

### CAMBRIDGE - Civil Litigation

SOLICITOR 3-5 years post ad. in civil litigation, good quality work, with established practice together with excellent salary and prospects for right person. Write with c.v. or phone 01-250-1100. Ad Legal Recruitment, 14 Wyke Road, London E20 2EJ.

### SHEFFIELD

Medium size Sheffield firm requires 1/2 Solicitors for expanding company/contractual work. City trained preferred, 1/2 years admission. Above average salary reflects Box No. 9006L.

SURREY. Conveyancing. 2000 contributions to £5,000. Apply Mary Allen, Accord Personnel, 0935 810006.

NON CONTENTIOUS SOLICITOR. East Sussex, from 2 years qualified. £11,000, permanent - prospects. 01-250-1100. Ad Legal Recruitment, 14 Wyke Road, London E20 2EJ.

LEGAL CLERK. Junior level, WC1. £7,500, permanent - prospects. 01-250-1100.

Legal Appointments also on page 30



## RENTALS

**LAKEVIEW COURT**  
A superb luxury penthouse flat  
3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception  
rooms, 3 balconies overlooking  
the lake & park. Lift access  
to all levels. \$5500 per week.  
Contact:

**Richard Barclay (Lettings)**  
A member of the association  
of Residential Letting Agents  
01-947 9488

**HOUSEOWNERS**  
We specialize in the buying and  
selling of high quality houses  
in S.W. & W. London areas. From the  
country house, to the modern  
suburban house, to the town house,  
we have the experience and  
personal service. We have built  
reputation and know the problems  
of house owners.

**HOME FROM HOME**  
Selling and Letting  
Service Ltd.  
01-946 9467

**LIFTFRIEND** *Quality houses, mainly  
in the south east, 2 to 4 years  
new but affordable; 2 bath, gas, double  
glazing, very close to lake, £350.*  
*2, superb 2 story, 2 bath, 2  
bathrooms, 2 living, 2  
kitchens, bath, gas CH, gas, close to  
lake, approx £350.*  
*Charming, attractive 2 bed semi, stone, built  
in lake, Gas CH, £350.*  
Tel 4592-2254

**Buchanans**  
01-370 7511  
*don't  
leave home  
without us!*

[illegible]

**4276 P.W. Inc.**, 1000  
Century Boulevard, Suite 100  
Beverly Hills, California 90210  
Telephone: (310) 274-2222

**SUPERIOR PLATE AND HOUSES**  
available and required for houses  
available for sale. Call for details.  
Superior Plate and Houses, Inc.  
P.O. Box 100, Los Angeles 90001  
S.W. Tel. 399-5232

**BARNEYS SWIS** excellent house with  
new kitchen, new carpet, new  
bath, new windows, new paint.  
Call for details.  
Barneys Swis & Co. 299-8202

**CHELSEA, SYDNEY STREET**, 10  
bedroom, 10 bath, 10 car garage,  
new kitchen, new carpet, new  
bath, new windows, new paint.  
Call for details.  
Chelsea, Sydney Street, 10  
bedroom, 10 bath, 10 car garage,  
new kitchen, new carpet, new  
bath, new windows, new paint.  
Call for details.

**HOLIDAY PLATE SERVICE** The  
only holiday plate service in the  
U.S. and Canada. Call for details.  
Holiday Plate Service, Inc.  
1000 Century Boulevard, Suite 100  
Beverly Hills, California 90210  
Telephone: (310) 274-2222

**SWIS** and extensive S.W. Swis  
houses available for sale. Call for  
details. Swis and extensive S.W.  
Swis houses available for sale. Call  
for details. Swis and extensive S.W.  
Swis houses available for sale. Call  
for details.

**QUALITY PLATE AND HOUSES** D  
Call for details. Quality Plate and  
Houses, Inc. 1000 Century Boulevard,  
Suite 100, Beverly Hills, California  
90210. Telephone: (310) 274-2222.

**F.W. GAFF** Mountain, Sydney Street,  
10 bedroom, 10 bath, 10 car garage,  
new kitchen, new carpet, new  
bath, new windows, new paint.  
Call for details. F.W. Gaff  
Mountain, Sydney Street, 10  
bedroom, 10 bath, 10 car garage,  
new kitchen, new carpet, new  
bath, new windows, new paint.  
Call for details.

**LUXURY PROPERTIES** houses and  
houses available for sale. Call for  
details. Luxury Properties, Inc.  
1000 Century Boulevard, Suite 100  
Beverly Hills, California 90210  
Telephone: (310) 274-2222

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Hunters 857 7505.

W. & A. Morgan, 2nd floor Bldg.  
41, 2, Victoria, Tel. 4220, 500.  
Allen Shute & Co. 499 1085.

2475 pav. Macchiamo 75 7611.  
2475 pav. Macchiamo 75 7611.  
2475 pav. Macchiamo 75 7611.  
2475 pav. Macchiamo 75 7611.

**CREME DE LA CREME**

**£10,000  
PLUS  
SUPERB BONUS  
SCHEME  
COVENT GARDEN**

**College Leavers**

Due to increasing business, we are now looking for well educated and confident college leavers with good sales. Ring John Tree Restaurant 01-495 6969

**DRY TREE AGENCY**

As a result of the overwhelming success in our first few weeks we are now in a position to expand our permanent team.

We require two consultants who must have proven experience in a London secretarial consultancy.

The prime qualifications for these appointments are enthusiasm and a proven commitment to the job.

...and a desire to succeed.



**01-493 5604**  
**AUTOLOGUE DIVISION**  
189 New Street London, W.1  
Members ASTA

**TRAINING COURSE ADDRESS:**  
TRAINING 27,200 + free course  
material

**APPOINTMENTS**  
Covent Garden's  
smartest secretarial people  
31a James Street WC2 0J-240 9971

Major City offices need secretarial and administrative staffs. We have a large number of secretaries in all areas of the country. We are now looking for experienced secretaries to work in London. We have a large number of secretaries in all areas of the country. We are now looking for experienced secretaries to work in London. We have a large number of secretaries in all areas of the country. We are now looking for experienced secretaries to work in London.

**To advertise in  
The Times or  
The Sunday Times**

*The Sunday Times*  
please telephone  
**01-837 3311 or 3333**  
Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

**ENTERTAINMENTS**

[illegible]

Workdays 8.00 till 5.00 P.m. & 2 March  
to 10.00 P.m. (closed)  
2 weeks 8.00 till 10.00 P.m. (closed)  
20.00 till 22.00 P.m. (closed)  
Self-drive to C200 per year with  
insurance 22 Feb. & 16 March  
1 week for 11.00 per year with  
insurance 22 Feb. & 16 March  
Hamp. Avenue Oxford OX2 3JL 15  
Rd. 1000 Wilm. Cambridge  
ATOL 3018 ARTA 1415X

ANTIQUE PRICES SOON  
ONLINE CHAIRS  
& SEVERAL OF ART  
now invited for specialist sales in  
Kingsbridge. Prices contact  
Erie Kowalski at Bonham's on  
01 834 8771

John & Lisa

[illegible]







